

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVI

NUMBER 10

OCTOBER, 1948



"GETTING ACQUAINTED"

(See page 2)

THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

THRIVES WHERE

CENTRAL MARKETS

PAVE THE WAY

Livestock Producers largely settled the West — Prior to the coming of the railroads it was necessary to drive cattle long distances to market them — A great system of independent marketing centers developed in the Midwest — As railroads expanded so did Livestock Markets.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY was incorporated in 1886—It did business for the producer prior to 1881—so for 65 years the DENVER MARKET has progressively paved the way for expanding the livestock industry in the West. The DENVER MARKET always alert to progressive marketing and handling of livestock leads the way to greater economy in livestock handling — to greater profits for the producer.

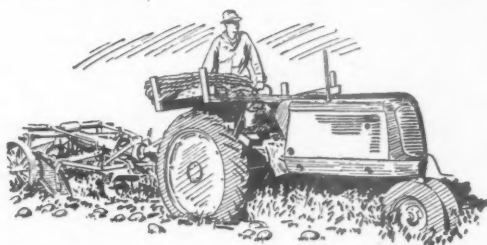
We, at DENVER, will continue to serve the industry that pioneered the West, by providing efficient dependable, and economical facilities for the marketing of livestock.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

LIVESTOCK HEADQUARTERS FOR THE WEST

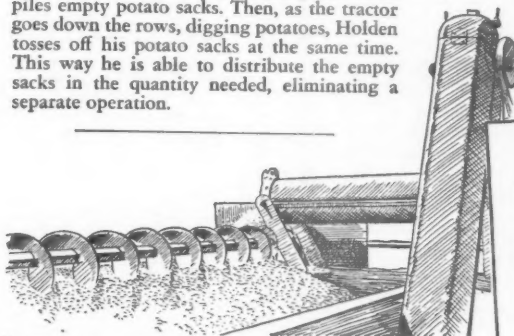
IDEAS FROM A NEIGHBOR'S FARM

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, a third of our customers are farm folks.



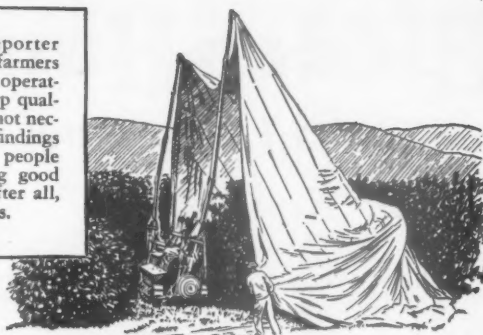
DOES EXTRA JOB WITH PLATFORM ON TRACTOR

Here's a simple, practical idea I saw being used by C. R. Holden of Idaho Falls, Idaho. It helps him do a more efficient one-man job of digging and sacking potatoes. As you can see here, Holden has built a wooden platform on top of his tractor, and on this platform he piles empty potato sacks. Then, as the tractor goes down the rows, digging potatoes, Holden tosses off his potato sacks at the same time. This way he is able to distribute the empty sacks in the quantity needed, eliminating a separate operation.



"SCREWY" IDEA CUTS OVERFLOW WASTE OF RICE

When harvested by bulk combine, thrashed rice or grain tends to pile up in a corner of the tank, causing a wasteful overflow. So it's common practice with combine operators to have a helper riding up on the edge of the tank, his job being to keep the inflowing rice or grain distributed evenly. But R. B. Oliver, rice grower of Stuttgart, Arkansas, has licked this problem another way. What he's done, as you can see here, is to place a screw leveller across the top of the bulk tank into which the thrashed grain pours. This leveller is power operated from the combine. It prevents piling up and overflow of the rice as efficiently as a man can.

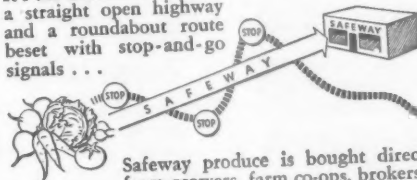


TENT PULLER SPEEDS FUMIGATION OF CITRUS TREES

Developed to help citrus growers who battle pests with cyanide gas, this "strong arm" device may have possibilities for use on other farm jobs — such as covering hay stacks, grain piles, or hot beds when weather changes threaten. Foothill Ranch, lemon growers at Corona, California, reports machine shown here pulls 100 tents per hour from one tree to the next — about double the number a hand crew can handle. Parallel pole apparatus shown is mounted on tractor, operated by power take-off from tractor engine. Poles swing down, straddling tree, so tent can be attached to pole ends. Operator then swings tent up and over tree. When tent has settled over tree, covering it completely, gas charge is injected under tent. A fumigation period of about 55 minutes is allowed per tree. Tent-puller I saw was built by Tustin Manufacturing Company of Tustin, California.

WHY PRODUCE AT SAFEWAY IS FRESHER, MORE FLAVORFUL

It's the difference between a straight open highway and a roundabout route beset with stop-and-go signals . . .



Safeway produce is bought direct from growers, farm co-ops, brokers. It is bought to supply Safeway stores in specific areas. Immediately after purchase — usually right out of the field or orchard — it takes a straight open highway to market. No sidetrack delays while destination is determined. No time out for second or third "deals." Because it gets there quicker Safeway produce is naturally fresher in the store. So consumers gladly buy more, which helps give growers a better return.

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

SAFEWAY — the neighborhood grocery stores

Is Hidden Hunger taking part of your wool crop?



Top growth of meat and wool depends upon Salt *Free Choice*

THE HUNGRY SHEEP OR lamb isn't an efficient meat or wool producer. Hunger, however, doesn't necessarily mean a desire for grain, grass, or other roughage. It may be for such an inexpensive item as salt.

Salt has well been called the most essential of all minerals. It plays a very vital part in the sheep's ability to produce wool.

The reason is simple. Wool is practically pure protein. The body of a sheep on a dry matter basis is roughly 40 per cent protein.

Obviously, a sheep can convert the protein in its feed into meat and wool only to the degree that it first digests and assimilates it.

Very specifically salt provides the chlorine for the hydrochloric acid without which proteins are not digested but wasted. It also supplies sodium for bile which aids in the digestion of carbohydrates and fats.

Salt is also important to blood, to nerves, to muscles. Practically every vital function is in some way dependent upon salt. This is true not only of sheep and lambs, but every other class of livestock — dairy cows, beef animals, horses, and hogs.

The best way to feed salt is to feed it Free Choice. Then animals can take what they want and need. And because the need for salt is a continuous one while animals are eating and digesting their feed, salt should be available constantly. For lower feeding costs, greater profits establish salt stations around the farm and feed Morton's Free Choice Salt.

Value of Salt Free Choice Proved by Actual Tests at PURDUE UNIVERSITY

In a feeding test on hogs at Purdue University, a pen of 14 hogs which got salt Free Choice in addition to the regular ration of corn, protein, and mineral mixture, cost \$8.68 per hundred pounds of gain, as compared with a cost of \$12.53 for another pen of 14 hogs which received identical rations but got no salt. The feed saved by each pound of salt was worth \$6.37.

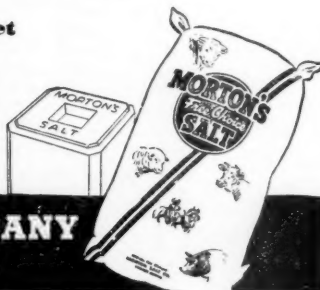
In stock-feeding salt, as with other grades and types, Morton is the recognized leader.



Send for FREE Booklet

This 40-page book, shows why salt helps livestock make faster gains... shows how best to feed salt to beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, horses... gives plans for salt feeders. Every livestock owner needs a copy. Write today. Mailed FREE. Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS



THE COVER

The young lady is getting acquainted with a little animal mighty important to her. It was this little lamb's forebears who were responsible not only for her charming dress and her sleek mouton coat, but also for her powder, lipstick and foundation cream, all rich in lanolin, another sheep product. The girl is showing her lanolin lipstick to the little lamb, who someday will be giving the world more of this wonder stuff. The fabric and make-up are products of the Botany Worsted Mills, who loaned us this picture. For other fall fashion views see pages 6, 7 and 8.

The Cutting Chute

Attractive Lamb Advertisements

The American Meat Institute featured lamb in its advertising in September. Life, the Saturday Evening Post, McCall's, and Woman's Home Companion each carried colored page displays in which lamb roast was the focal point of interest. The advertisements for the two women's magazines also included a showing of various lamb cuts and the proper cooking methods for them.

These advertisements are part of the Institute's meat educational program and are headed: "You're right in liking meat because it contains so many things that are good for you."

Navy Appreciates Farmer's War Work

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has expressed his appreciation of the farmer's wartime service in the following letter, which will form a part of the celebration of Navy Day, October 27.

"In September, 1945, the Japanese surrendered. I regard it as significant that they surrendered during the harvest month, for, no less than the guns and the spirit of our men and women, it was the food which came from the great farming areas of this country that brought us to victory.

"The Navy still remembers the heroic work of the farmers, who, although it is more than a year since the fighting ended, have not lessened their efforts to feed the nation and the starving peoples of the world. On Navy Day, October 27, 1946, I wish to thank the farmers of America."

O.P.A. And the Black Market

Reminiscent of Prohibition Days is the announcement that the O.P.A. plans to employ some 25,000 investigators, whose main duties will be the enforcement of price controls on meat.

World Food Board

The chief topic of discussion at the second meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization, which opened in Copenhagen, Denmark, on September 2, 1946, was the proposal to set up a World Food Board which would:

1. Stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on the world markets, a function that would include provision of the necessary funds for stabilizing operations.
2. Establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise

The National Wool Grower

through failure of crops in any part of the world.

3. Provide funds for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries where the need for them is most urgent.
4. Cooperate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development, and with trade and commodity policy, in order that their common ends might be more quickly and effectively achieved.

The outcome of the deliberations haven't been announced yet, but it seems to us—perhaps we haven't developed enough to comprehend all these world-wide proposals—like a tremendous project, especially in the light of our attempts in this country to handle the farm problem.

Farm Labor

While for the United States, as a whole, a two per cent increase is indicated in the number of people employed on farms on September 1 this year, there were fewer farm laborers in the New England, South Atlantic, and Pacific states than on September 1, 1945.

Fuel From Farm Crops

Equipment for production of agricultural alcohol from surplus or waste crops was shown at the National Chemical Exposition in Chicago the early part of September. The plant, described as being not much larger than a kitchen stove, will manufacture "7½ gallons of 75 per cent ethyl alcohol per day from three bushels of corn or potatoes, fruit, or other carbohydrate crops," its manufacturers claim. In addition to providing fuel, the dealcoholized mash of some of the crops can be fed to livestock, and that which cannot be so used makes good fertilizer. Exhibitors of the plant were Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Texas Drouth

The drouth in Texas this year is said to be the worst in the past decade. One of the results, along with high temperatures, is the shortest cotton crop in that state in 57 years.

Fighting Black Market in Clothing

The United States Department of Justice is investigating 300 corporations and individuals "who reportedly have diverted millions of yards of textiles into illegal channels." The materials involved range from the raw state to finished goods, including shirts, pajamas, and women's dresses, an AP item of September 2, states.

Assistant General Manager

Effective September 1, Walter C. Crew, Traffic Manager for the Denver Union Stock Yard Company, was appointed Assistant General Manager, according to a release by L. M. Pexton, President and General Manager of the Company.

Selective Selling Program

Instituting a program of selective, restricted distribution of fabrics for women's wear, Botany Mills have announced that beginning with the spring of 1947, all of its women's wear fabrics will be confined to a selected group of 24 apparel producers lo-



Harvest—of Hard Work

ONCE MORE the skill, determination, and plain hard work of the American farmer have overcome every obstacle. With the aid of a favorable season, his efforts have been rewarded with a magnificent harvest.

Now it is the task of the railroads to distribute the harvest as quickly and efficiently as possible. And because only the railroads have the capacity to carry such loads to every part of the country, people have come to rely on them to accomplish such big, difficult jobs.

True, the railroads faced un-

usual obstacles this year. They have not yet been able to overcome the effects of wartime service upon their car supply—especially the boxcars required for most farm products. But they have ordered more cars, which are being built as fast as shortages of materials and production difficulties permit.

Every available boxcar is being worked to the limit. And the same skill, ingenuity, and good old-fashioned sweat with which the railroads handled the immense wartime loads are being used to move this harvest.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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John Widdoes, St. Onge, South Dakota
Vestal Askew, San Angelo, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington
J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association

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H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association

915 Mission Street, San Francisco
Howard Vaughn, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 553, Fort Collins
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Montana Wool Growers Association

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Wallace Kingsbury, President
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Nevada Wool Growers Association

101 Henderson Bank Bldg., Elko, Nevada
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Box 421, Albuquerque
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Oregon Wool Growers Association

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Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

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S. L. Stumberg, President
Vestal Askew, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association

408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association

16 South First Street, Yakima
T. J. Drumheller, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City
John Widdoes, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
John A. Reed, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

cated in the chief fashion producing areas of the country. Numerous advantages are expected as a result of this Coordinated Selective Distribution Plan, chief among which is planned production.

Meat at Fairs

Featured in the National Live Stock and Meat Board's educational meat exhibits at fairs and expositions this fall is a meat identification contest involving 25 retail cuts of lamb, beef, pork, and veal. Attracting widespread interest, this feature is but one of many being sponsored by the Meat Board at fairs and expositions. Others include proper meat cookery methods, the food value of meat, and the various educational phases of the Board's program.

Southern Hemisphere Wool Imports

A total of 1,045,000 pounds of wool was imported by the United States from the five principal Southern Hemisphere countries—Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay—during the 1945-46 season. This exceeds the 1944-45 season by approximately 52 per cent, and the increase is credited to expected price rises when public auctions were resumed in the British Dominions and in London.

Sheepskin Price Rise

Maximum prices of domestically tanned sheepskin and lambskin leather were increased an average of 24 per cent by the Office of Price Administration on September 18. This increase is designed to offset a rise of around 100 per cent in the costs of imported raw skins. Ranking third in volume going into leather products in the United, about 40 per cent of the sheepskin goes into apparel items like leather jackets, gloves and hat sweat bands; 33 per cent goes into shoe leather, and the remainder is used in the manufacture of belts, bags, and small leather products. Approximately 50 per cent of the raw skins used in the United States are of foreign origin and loss of foreign supplies would make a big dent in the amount of leather available for domestic use. However, available reports indicate that importers have had to pay from 70 to 120 per cent more for skins imported from Argentina and New Zealand (the two principal markets) than they did a year ago.

Wool Selling Price to Increase

The Commodity Credit Corporation will announce shortly an increase in the schedule of selling prices for domestic wool, effective as of October 1, 1946.

The compelling influence in the selling price of domestic wool is to meet the parity requirements of public law 30, passed by the 79th Congress on April 12, 1945, which prevents the C.C.C. from selling any agricultural commodity at less than parity.

The index number of prices paid by farmers has been increasing at a rapid rate, and this increase results in parity increases. It has been determined by the C.C.C. in order to meet legal requirements, they must increase the selling price of wool now on hand an average of 1.8 cents per grease pound which will increase the clean price from three to five cents per pound.

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OCTOBER, 1946

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones
Irene Young Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Industry Views

Meat

THE word "meat" is a newspaper headline these days and is likely to continue to be for a number of weeks. That isn't all—it's becoming a "hot" political issue with both political parties battling it out; and there is little doubt but that it should be a political issue because the reconrol of meat in the minds of many producers was done to appease one particular segment of our economy—labor.

President Truman states definitely that price controls will remain on meat and no price increases granted, even though a noticeable trend in the change in attitude toward meat control is being expressed by labor unions, by the housewife, and by the general public.

The Administration bureaucrats blame Congress for the present situation, yet the President vetoed an OPA extension bill that would have worked better than the present monstrosity with all of its red tape and appeal procedures. Congress did the best job possible in view of the pressure exerted upon it by various organized groups, not the least of which was the Office of Price Administration. The strongest most powerful lobbies in Washington are the government bureaus.

Some Congressional spokesmen place the blame on the legitimate packers for not buying more livestock and processing it, but who in any legal business is going to knowingly operate at a loss and in jeopardy of legal action.

Other reports claim that the livestock men are on a strike. This statement has little basis of fact. In the case of the cattle producer, either the animals are not ready for market or they are being held for further feeding, or purchased on order, which sales do not show on government reports.

The fact that large numbers of cattle were marketed during the period of price decontrol further proves the lack of confidence livestock men have in the operations of the Office of Price Administration—and that means the policy makers of O.P.A.

Lamb is considered relatively unimportant to the government agencies in the total tonnage of meat produced; however, lamb has come in for a share

of the criticism and certainly for its share of regulation and regimentation. It cannot be said, though, that sheep and lambs are being withheld from the market. Total shipments of sheep and lambs in the January-August period of 1946 is reported by the Department of Agriculture to be 99.8 per cent for the same period a year ago. The January-August period, 1946, show for federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs to be 98 per cent of the total slaughtered in the same period for 1945.

Considering the tremendous liquidation in the sheep industry in the last few years, this percentage is very high. In fact, it shows liquidation is continuing and that sheep slaughter is still double the pre-war slaughter figures.

Uncertainty of the future and the continuance of price controls are two of the main factors for continued liquidation.

The blame for the present meat situation is with the Office of Price Administration by its arbitrary attitude in the past and now with the political aspects of the problem. This is clearly brought out by the suggestion of majority leader of the House, John Mc Cormack in his suggestion to suspend meat control for 60 days. The purpose is supposedly to take the "heat" off until after November elections.

There is only one principle that will straighten out this situation, and that is decontrol.

Wool

Reports and rumors from the East indicate that the sales of all grades of domestic wool by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been very active and particularly the last week. Apparently there are a number of reasons for this increased activity. First among them probably is that in order to conform with the law, selling schedules of the CCC on domestic wool must be revised upward. According to the law, no non-perishable agricultural commodity may be sold by a government agency below the parity price. Parity may be defined as the relationship between the prices agricultural men pay for articles they buy and prices received for products sold.

The index number of prices paid by farmers has increased from 173 points in August, 1945, to 204 points in August, 1946. By multiplying the index number of prices paid in August, 1945 (173) by the 1909-14 average price for wool per pound (18.3 cents), parity was 31.7 cents per grease pound; by August, 1946 (204 x 18.3 cents), so-called parity for wool was 37.3 cents, or an increase in parity of over five cents per pound in one year. This is undoubtedly very close to the selling price of domestic wool at the present time.

It is estimated that the index number of prices paid by farmers has, or will, increase above the 204, therefore making it necessary for the CCC to adjust upward its selling price. Mr. William T. Darden, in charge of the wool purchase and sale program, has called a meeting of all segments of the industry to discuss this situation. This meeting is to be held September 30, in Washington. Your Secretary will attend this meeting and report to you.

Undoubtedly the necessity of raising selling prices will be a disappointment to the Wool Trade in Boston, who have for some time agitated for lower prices of domestic wool. It will be remembered that the final version of the O' Mahoney-Granger wool bill, so vigorously opposed by some members of the National and Boston Wool Trade, would, had it passed, have corrected this situation by permitting the sale of domestic wool in competition with foreign wool.

Another reason for increased buying activity of domestic wool is the fact that the wool market, through the London auctions, has shown a considerable strengthening in prices. In this connection, the domestic wool prices should be increased to keep pace with foreign wool prices, thereby saving the government as much money as possible.

There are probably other reasons for the "spurt" in purchasing domestic wool—low wool inventories as a result of hand-to-mouth buying by some manufacturers; maritime strike delaying shipments of foreign wools; and the fact that in the huge stockpile of foreign wool, only approximately 600 million pounds is suitable for use in this country, and out of Australia's new clip of

wool, only about 540 million pounds is suitable for use here, all of which will probably not come here because of O.P.A. price ceilings on foreign wool and foreign competition heretofore not in the market. When these conditions are coupled with the fact that the United States is consuming wool at a rate greater than one billion grease pounds a year and with the prospects of little change in 1947, wool suitable for U. S. consumption will not be in as great supply as was first estimated.

No reports have been received as to the amount of wool sold in the last week or two, but sales have probably exceeded 100 million pounds.

Docket 28863

Recent word from Mr. Charles E. Blaine, Commerce Specialist for the National Wool Growers Association, reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission has tentatively decided to hold the final hearing in the wool and mohair freight rate case commencing November 12, in Chicago, Illinois, provided that suitable hotel accommodations can be secured.

Mr. Blaine has, however, pointed out to the Commission that the National Association of Public Utilities Commissions are holding their annual convention in Los Angeles beginning November 11. He has asked the Commission to consider holding of the final hearing in the Wool Case in Los Angeles immediately following the Public Utilities Commissions meeting. The final decision in this matter will be reported in the next issue of the Wool Grower.

J. M. J.

Wool Advisory Committee

H. E. REED, Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of a wool industry advisory committee. It is the purpose of this committee to offer suggestions and advice in the carrying out of the Commodity Credit Corporation's wool purchase and sales program and also to aid in the formulation of other wool programs in the Department of Agriculture.

The committee is composed of all segments of the industry, and the following were appointed: J. B. Wilson, Mc-

Kinley, Wyoming, and Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo Texas, for the growers; C. J. Fawcett, Boston, and George H. Anderson, Boston, for the handlers; E. W. Houghton, Boston, for the topmakers; and Raymond S. Bartlett, Passaic, New Jersey, for the manufacturers.

This action by Mr. Reed is in line with the Executive Committee's recent decision to appoint a wool advisory committee of the National Wool Growers Association composed of all segments of the industry. President Winder reports that inasmuch as an official committee has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture, the Association's committee will not be appointed.

Your Association has long felt the need of a wool advisory committee and are happy that the Department of Agriculture has taken the initiative in establishing a committee with all segments of the industry represented.



SOPHISTICATED PLAID foretastes the country life and shows up in subtle and supple wool as a dressy coat. The fabric is in hues of red, green and gold.

—American Wool Council photo

Darden Resigns

WILLIAM T. DARDEN, who has been the active and able chairman in charge of the wool purchase and selling program for the Commodity Credit Corporation since the beginning of the program in April, 1943, has resigned from the Department of Agriculture to enter private business.

In a telephone conversation, Mr. Darden stated that he will leave the Department on October 4 and will arrive in Boston on October 7 for the purpose of organizing the William T. Darden Wool Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Bill expects to become a primary handler under the C. C. C. wool purchase program.

Best wishes are extended to Bill in his new venture and thanks from the wool growing industry for his able management of the wool program.

Apparel Wool

STOCKS of apparel wool in all hands as of July 1, 1946, is now estimated by the U. S. D. A. Foreign Crops and Markets to be about five billion grease pounds. This is 144 million pounds below stocks a year ago.

Approximately three billion pounds of wool was consumed during July, 1945, to July, 1946, with the United States consuming over a billion pounds, the United Kingdom, 500 million, Southern Hemisphere, 400 million pounds, Russia, 200 million pounds, and the rest of the countries, 900 million pounds.

More of the stocks on hand as of July, 1946, were in private hands as contrasted with a year earlier when the Joint Organization had about 3,570 million pounds. The Joint Organization sold during the period just closed, July, 1946, about 2,800 million pounds with the bulk going to the United States.

World stocks of sold and unsold apparel wool estimated in July, 1946, are as follows: Australia, 1,690 million pounds; New Zealand 450 million; British South Africa, 310 million; Argentina, 240 million; Uruguay, 5 million; and the United States, 926 million; British owned wool in the United States for re-export 102 million pounds; United Kingdom, 730 million, and other countries, 500 million grease pounds, or a total of 4,953 million grease pounds of wool.

Wool Council's Fall Program

By Jane Morrow

AS the Council's retail promotion program goes into full swing for fall, many enthusiastic responses from merchants, manufacturers, and retail training directors not only confirm the fact that there is and has been a crying need for such a program, but assure the Council that its series of brochures and releases have been prepared in such a way as to be of maximum usefulness to all segments of the trade.

Every effort is made to avoid unplanned and unaimed hit-or-miss publicity. The Council's publications, as requests, inquiries, and letters prove, not only had an initial impact value, but a continuing use. They are being incorporated into the libraries and training curricula of thousands of retail stores and colleges. Their value extends not merely to the merchandising executive who first reads the publication, but to entire sales forces. Through them, the story of the intrinsic values of wool reaches the ultimate consumer.

The latest publication of the Council's retail training and information series is an analysis of advertisements of virgin wool products by leading merchants. This was issued as the fall retail selling season got under way and is designed to reinforce further promotional efforts on behalf of wool by individual stores. Sections headed "The Wool Dress Is Supreme," "Wool Suits Are Omnipresent," and "Wool Goes Back to School" quoted outstanding advertising copy which gave maximum prominence to woolen and worsted fabrics in various apparel promotions.

The publication stressed the fact that, "In July, the American Wool Council said, 'Wool will be fashion's watchword for fall,' in September, New York's retail stores all say, 'Wool is fashion's watchword for fall.'" The brochure was distributed to 3,000 retailers.

Council's Publications Widely Welcomed

"The American Wool Council will do much to lend direction and authority to your promotions on wool apparel," McGreavy, Werring & Howell Company, the New York buying office, said



THE BELTED-IN LOOK gives the opulent fullness of hip and sleeve that means Fall 1946. Nubby brown tweed is trimmed with nutria revers. —American Wool Council photo

in a bulletin announcing to its member stores the Council's retail sales promotion program for wool and describing the various publications of the Council directed to retailers.

"Wool, Fashion's Watchword for Fall" is a perfect tie-in with the heavy distribution of women's wool apparel for fall and winter, in addition to furnishing valuable promotion data for every other department handling wool products," says an editorial comment in "Making The Grade With Wool."

"I trust you will be able to continue this service," writes Robert D. Loken, Training Director of Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, Texas, referring to the same

publication. "It fills a true need. This, and other publications of the Council will be widely used to supplement our program."

"I feel that 'Wool, Fashion's Watchword for Fall' will be a tremendous help to me in guiding my accounts when they make their New York trips," wrote Irene M. Carroll, representative of Felix Lillenthal & Company, New York buying office. "I will explain to them that this should be a tremendous help to their selling staffs and aid them in suggestive selling."

The complete edition of "Wool, Fashion's Watchword for Fall," was exhausted within six weeks of its publication. Following its initial distribution to selected retail stores and to large New York buying offices, immediate requests for additional copies gave the booklet complete distribution at a time when it could be most useful in fall training and promotional programs. A coupon incorporated in the booklet brought an additional flood of requests for earlier publications in the current series.

"Know Your Woolfacts," the Council's comprehensive listing of promotional and educational literature available from leading woolen textile manufacturers has been placed in the hands of 10,000 retailers, educators, and others. As a result of this reference list, the Council is informed, wool textile companies have received thousands of inquiries.

"The one category of textiles most neglected in the past from the standpoint of training department material and buyers and merchandise division material is wool. We will welcome receiving your bulletins," writes E. M. Stuart, Sales and Publicity Director of The Broadway in Los Angeles.

"I think you did a splendid job in presenting the story on wool," says Ralph Frasca of the Jos. Kraeler-Frasca Company. "If a great many more salespeople would read this booklet, I think they would get a whole lot of what the real meaning of wool is as far as its benefits and durability."

The above comments are representative of response from great numbers of wool's "middle-men" customers—the

ready-to-wear manufacturers, the buyers who procure merchandise for retail stores, and the training directors who teach salespeople the fabric message they will pass on to the general public.

Wool Dress Trend Spotlighted

The Council's pictorial fashion program continues to stress the fashion values of wool in women's apparel. Stories on the importance of the wool dress in the fashion picture, underlined, through newspaper and magazine publicity, a style trend which may, if properly exploited, affect favorably the U. S. consumption of wool for years to come.

Fabrics and Fashions, News Service releases to 163 fashion editors, reported the Paris and New York showings in terms of the style importance of woolen fabrics. Forthcoming releases of this news service will spotlight men's wear trends and continue the "American designers" series which has been so widely used by the fashion press.

Radio releases during September reached the listening public through the 984 members of the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters with stories starring the fashion importance of the wool dress and reporting the revival of home sewing, stressing the new, soft "dressmaker" woollens for this purpose.

As a further extension of its current program, the Council plans to publish an authenticated and statistical study on the sales outlook for clothing in the new America, which is expected to be off the press by November 1.

The Council Grows in Stature As A Public Information Service

The continued growth of the American Wool Council as the public information service of the American wool grower is reflected nowhere more clearly than in the Council's constantly expanding mailing lists of educators, editors, retailers, and so on through all the various publics that must be reached by wool's story.

The lists represent not a mere mechanical compilation of names, but a living compendium of opinion-molders in various fields, whose desire to have information of wool is known through their requests, rather than being merely assumed.

Daily requests for booklets and information from school libraries, extension

workers, students, teachers, retailers, and many others illustrate the growing confidence of the public in the American Wool Council as the source for facts on wool. The greatest proportion of these requests come from individuals who will pass on the Council's information to others. To give a single example, a recent letter of request for the Council's publications came from Elva Dietz of the Department of Trade and Industrial Relations of the University of Alabama. She stated, "Much of my work with merchants throughout the state deals with 'knowing more about textile merchandise,' and your booklets are very valuable aids."

The Mohair Exhibit Continues Its Travels

Requests for the Mohair Exhibit have been so heavy the Council is now routing two sets, to colleges, retail stores,

state fairs, teachers' conferences in various parts of the country. This comprehensive exhibit was built by the Council in cooperation with the Brooklyn Museum to show the processes which turn the hair of the Angora goat into one of the most distinguished fabrics of the textile world.

This summer, showings were held at the Public Library in Salt Lake City; the Annual Vocational Homemaking Teachers' Conference in Carson City, Nevada; the summer session of the University of Nevada, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Division; and the summer session of the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan.

The joint itineraries for winter and early spring include exhibitions at Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas; the Arizona State Fair at Phoenix; the Art Institute, Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas State College, Manhattan; the vocational agriculture classes, Moravia, Iowa; The Halle Bros. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Salinas, California, sponsored by the County Agent; Colfax, Washington, sponsored by the County Agent; Kelso High School, Kelso, Washington; Frederick-Nelson Department Store, Seattle, Washington; and Weber College, Ogden, Utah.

Additional requests have been received from colleges, high schools, and retail stores in the New York-New England area. These are scheduled for late spring. Several requests are already on file for next fall.

How well received the Exhibit is generally is shown in this quote from Miss Bertha F. Johnson, head of the Department of Clothing, Textiles and Related Arts, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, "The Exhibit is especially well done and we are glad to display it for the benefit of our summer session students."

Service for Educators

A new service for educators, to be inaugurated by the Council this fall, is a summary and digest of happenings in the wool world. Teachers will be kept up-to-the-minute on new weaves, new processes, the supply picture, and fashion trends. Not a re-hash of items appearing in the trade press, the information sent will be gathered first-hand by the Council's trained staff. This service stems from requests by educators all over the country for such information. It is another example of the Council's planned publicity for wool.



PERSIAN POINTS point up the fashion-wise-hugeness of this new coat's sleeves. The fabric is forest green needlepoint, new again after a long absence.

Wool Is Still Superior

Final Installment of "The Saga of Wool in War and Peace," Compiled by the American Wool Council

Wool Underwear Saved Many Lives

"THE Army's 50-50 underwear was one of the best liked items of clothing we had from a functional standpoint. Men wore this underwear who had never had on anything like it before in their lives. It kept them warm far beyond their anticipation and they have come to accept heavy wool underwear as a requisite item of winter clothing."*

"Underwear is one of the most important elements of cold weather clothing. It serves as a heat filter to slow down radiation and convection and to conduct moisture away from the body. Underwear should be form-fitting, moderately dense, absorbent, lightweight, soft but with sufficient body to withstand compression. One-piece woolen underwear is preferred since it absorbs a large amount of perspiration, keeps the body relatively dry, eliminates double insulation at the trunk and is more comfortable. An example

of the vital importance of wool underclothing is that of survivors of torpedoed vessels picked up in cold areas. In general only those wearing woolen underwear or who were heavily clothed [in wool] survived."**

Wool Shirts Tried and Approved

"Wool shirts have also been worn by millions of men in the Army, many of whom probably never owned one in civilian life and accordingly never knew how comfortable they could be or their value in providing an insulating layer which would reduce the amount of other clothing that would need to be worn.

"Our high neck wool sweater for cold climates and the light weight wool knit shirt for the tropics were two of the most popular items we issued."*

Blankets In Foxholes

"Our 100 per cent wool blankets, which were used by countless men who had never had such blankets in their

homes, and extreme cold climate clothing made from animal fiber pile fabrics which has little or no counterpart in what the average civilian wears in peace time even in the cold northern zone of our country [taught] these millions of men functional value of wool."*

A Rayon Expert Gives His Views

" It is very much my conviction that when the Germans were fighting in Russia, that one of the reasons for their difficulty was probably because they did not have all-wool garments. When you have a considerable mixture of rayon in the military clothing, then the absorption of water is much greater and that freezes and the garments, sometimes actually stick to the skin, so that if you take off your socks, you may take off your skin with them.

" Personally, I would not recommend the use of substitutes for the [United States] Army.



A Bucket of suds and the Sailor's best winter friend.

Official U. S. Navy Photo



Acme Photo

Wool underwear and wool Socks—the insulating layer.



Survivors—they wore wool.

Press Association Photo



Acme Photo

The earth may be hard but the blanket is warm.

"The Chairman: Then as a man who has made a profession or a study of the manufacture of rayon and that type of material, you still recognize and maintain that the proper clothing for soldiers in the field in cold weather is as nearly pure wool as it is possible to get?"

"Mr. Sommaripa: That is my honest conviction, yes sir.

"The Chairman: Then there does come a point in the adulteration of wool whereby a further adulteration ceases to be economy?"

"Mr. Sommaripa: Very much so, then you just waste the commodity, waste the wonderful properties, that wool has. Wool is far superior to any synthetic product, and it is only a certain amount of dilution that will not ruin its properties, and below that certain point, I think that it just wastes it We took the position that if the wool . . . is adulterated more than 50 per cent in worsted fabrics, that it will maybe lose its real value of resiliency and warmth."***

***"Military Influences Upon Civilian Use of Wool," Lt. Col. S. J. Kennedy, Chief, Textile Section, Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, before the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, November 28, 1945.

***"The Hygiene of Clothing," Lt. Comdr. George W. Mast, U.S.N., and Lt. (j.g.) Howard W. Ennes, Jr., U.S.N.R., of the

Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1943.

***Alexis Sommaripa, then Chief of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of Civilian Supplies of the War Production Board before the House Military Defense Investigating Committee on March 20, 1942. Mr. Sommaripa, prior to becoming associated with the W.P.B., was manager of the Fabric Development Department of the Dupont de Nemours Company, particularly in charge of the development of rayon fabrics and blends of rayon and wool fabrics.

Wool Program Under Wool Section

BY an operation's merger within the Department of Agriculture, the buying and selling program of the Commodity Credit Corporation for wool has now been placed under the Wool Section of the Production and Marketing Administration division of the U. S. D. A.

The Wool Section, headed by Frank Cronin, will have charge of not only the research and core testing of wools, but also the purchase and selling program for the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is understood that the merger was made in order to coordinate all wool activities under one head. The Wool Section forms a part of the Production and Marketing Administration, directed by H. E. Reed.

This change will have no effect on

the continued operations of the wool program which has now been extended to April 15, 1947.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1946

- October 19-27: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- November 12-14: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper.
- November 16-24: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
- November 22: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco.
- November 30-December 7: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

1947

- January 8-10: American National Livestock Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
- January 9-10: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- January 10-18: National Western Stock and Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.
- January 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
- January 16-18: Montana Wool Growers' Convention.
- January 20-21: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima.
- January 22-24: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Eugene, Oregon.
- January 22-24: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City.
- January 26-30: National Wool Growers' Convention, and American Wool Council Meeting, San Francisco, California.
- March 25-30: Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso, Texas.
- May 12-13: California Ram Sale, Galt.
- August 19-20: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake.

The National Wool Grower

A Different Aspect to the Wool Market

WITH prices jumping from 10 to close to 25 per cent above previous issue levels, the wool auctions opened in Sydney, Australia, on September 2, 1946—the first since the war broke. While most of the offerings were of inferior types unsuitable for use in this country, bids from U. S. brokers, dealers, etc., were placed on quite a large volume but were below those made by European countries, particularly France and Belgium.

Of the first day's sale 8,200 bales, 72 per cent was taken by the Continent, 11 per cent by Britain, 10 per cent by Australian mills, 2 per cent by U. S. firms, and 5 per cent by the Australian Wool Realization Commission.

At the London auction, which opened on September 12, price increases were in about the same range as at Sydney, and again the Continent dominated the bidding, with U. S. representatives getting small quantities of the better offerings.

These increases in prices put foreign wools above domestics. For example, the duty paid cost of 64s-70s wool comparable to Montana and Wyoming fine staple is figured as \$1.08 (clean), while the C.C.C. selling price for the domestic wools is \$1.00.

U. S. In Future Auctions

Trade writers point out that purchases by European countries will naturally have a limit and it is probable that U. S. buyers will figure more prominently in later auctions when better wools are offered.

Whether or not U. S. interests will be able to meet the competition of other buyers at later auctions will be watched with interest. Much will depend on the O.P.A.'s action on price ceilings on imported wools. For while Secretary Anderson listed wool as a commodity that was not in short supply which automatically decontrolled it, foreign wool prices are still controlled—and the O.P.A. has interpreted the law to mean that imported agricultural commodities do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Some authorities claim, however, that since the ceilings on imported Do-

minion wools are on a percentage basis of the landed cost, they will not interfere with the importation of such wools. With South American wools it is a different story, as the ceilings are on a dollar- and-cents basis. At present high prices of S. A. wools plus our controls prevent U. S. purchases there.

Domestic Wool Cheapest In World

But no matter what the outcome there may be, domestic wool is generally conceded to be the cheapest wool in the world today, and should have an inning in its own market. Undoubtedly it is moving into consumption more rapidly. While we do not want to take a pessimistic view on things, it does seem to us that something always happens to take the "bloom" off moments of advantage for domestic wools. This time, came the auction of foreign wools owned by the Defense Supplies Corporation and some burry wools owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, on September 11. Here is what the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration says in its weekly review of the Boston market, dated September 13:

Sales of domestic wool continued slightly irregular during the week. A sizable weight of domestic types in the total aggregate was sold to top makers and manufacturers. The turnover of 3/8ths combing wool featured the market. Fine and 1/4-blood combing wools were next in order in the volume of business. Purchases of straight fine territory combing wools were made at \$1.00 to \$1.02, clean basis, for graded and close to the same price for original-bag wools. It appeared that buyers were covering their requirements pending the auction sales scheduled for Wednesday, September 11th.

Demand for foreign wool narrowed appreciably on account of the auction. Some small lots of Australian and South African greasy and scoured wools were reported sold at full allowable prices. These transactions consisted mostly of shipments delayed at points of origin. The wool, however, moved promptly into consuming channels.

Keen bidding at ceilings marked the auction sale of greasy Australian wool owned by the defense supplies corporation. It was usually necessary for eighteen to twenty buyers to line up before the auctioneer and draw lots in order to determine ownership. Buyers would have paid higher prices to get these wools except that the Office of Price Administration insisted on maintaining ceilings. South American scoured wools sold close to 10 cents a pound below replacement costs and grease wool about 10 per cent below. Carpet wools, damaged and defective

offerings brought full values. Prices paid ranged from 5 cents for badly damaged foreign wool to \$1.02½ for scoured cross-bred Australian. Burry domestic wools sold at a slight premium above estimated value.

Since practically all of the domestic wool is government-owned, producers probably have little ground for complaint on these auctions, provided, of course, they are given protection until the accumulated stocks of domestic wool as well as foreign wools owned by the government are moved into consumption.

Then, too, the argument is still current that, on account of the big demand for production and shortage of labor, domestic wools, because they are not skirted as are the Australian wools, are less attractive to mills. In this connection it will be most interesting to see the reception given the domestic wools that are now being skirted and otherwise put up in a fashion comparable with the Australian pack in the U.S.D.A. project in Texas when they reach the Boston market sometime within the next 60 days. Test of whether it will pay domestic growers to put up his wool in this manner will be in the prices obtained.

Carpet Wool Controls May Be Adjusted

That import price regulations covering carpet wools will be adjusted upward is now expected. At present these controls almost "freeze" our manufacturers out of world markets; that is, they cannot compete for them. Fearful that an increase in cost of these wools will still further distort the prices of wool carpets in this country, some manufacturers are opposing the proposal, but others, and apparently the O.P.A., are taking the position that the freer importation of these wools will permit greater production and bring about a more normal relationship between prices for wool carpets and other types of floor coverings.

Miscellaneous

The Production and Marketing Administration reports that twenty-one

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Bureau of Animal Industry

THE Bureau of Animal Industry came into existence on May 29, 1884, with the approval of an Act of Congress, with the intention of building up and protecting the livestock industry of the United States. It is one of the eight research bureaus and agencies comprising the Agricultural Research Administration, which in turn is a major unit of the United States Department of Agriculture.

One of the major activities of the Bureau is the control and eradication of animal diseases. Close inspection is made at public stockyards of incoming shipments for the detection of infectious and contagious diseases. Close inspection is also made of imported and exported animals.

The Animal Husbandry division of the B. A. I. is devoted chiefly to research on fundamental and practical problems relating to more efficient breeding, feeding, and management of livestock and poultry, and research on the factors involved in the production of high-quality products and their processing and preservation.

The work is conducted at the various field stations of the Division and co-operatively with state agricultural experiment stations with sheep, goats, swine, poultry, horses, beef and dual-purpose cattle. Cooperation is also maintained, through three extension representatives, with the Extension Service and State extension workers in the establishment and furtherance of projects in animal and poultry husbandry.

Under the Animal Husbandry division, extensive sheep breeding, feeding and management investigations are conducted. These include research to determine the inherent capacity of sheep for efficient production of high-quality lamb meat, wool, and fur under the environmental conditions of the various regions of the country; to identify individuals, families, strains, breeds, and types of sheep most efficient in lamb, wool, or fur production under their respective environments; to determine genetic principles leading to improvement of the efficiency of sheep in the production of lambs, wool, and fur, and to introduce the application of these genetic principles into the sheep industry of the country.

Sheep-feeding studies are directed at the determination of the nutritive requirements of sheep, including the correction of nutritional deficiencies in the forage, the value of important feeds and forages, the determination of the influence of various feeds on the growth of sheep and wool, and the production and quality of mutton, lamb, wool, and fur.

Studies in sheep management are conducted to determine the most efficient management practices for growing sheep on pastures or ranges, with various degrees of shelter, and the influences of management methods on the production and quality of mutton, lamb, wool, and fur produced.

Studies are also conducted to determine the physical, chemical, and biological structures and properties of wool and other animal fibers and to reveal the influences of breeding, feeding, and management of the fiber-producing animals on the growth, quality, and manufacturing properties of the fibers they produce.

Your Association urges all of its members to take advantage of the services of the B. A. I., to cooperate with this Bureau, and to utilize results of experiments carried on by this agency.

Recently selected to serve on the Advisory Board of the Bureau of Animal Industry, representing the livestock industry, is your legislative chairman, Mr. J. B. Wilson. Any comments or suggestions for future research work of the Bureau pertaining to the sheep industry will be welcomed by Mr. Wilson and the Association.

Compromise Expected on Bombing Range Withdrawal

AN arrangement whereby the Army would use a tract of some three million acres in Juab, Millard, and Tooele counties, Utah, as a bombing area during the summer months and the livestock men would continue to graze their stock on it during the winter months, is the expected outcome in the controversy over the withdrawal of this land. At least, this is what C. Girard Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said he thought could be done at the conclusion of the two-day hearing in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 12-13, 1946. Mr. Davidson told the 304 sheepmen who have permits to graze 376,954 head of sheep on the area to make preparations to do so again this winter.

Some changes in the boundaries of the tract are proposed so that all except 275 of the 5800 head of cattle that graze the year around would be taken care of.

To the proposals of the Army to compensate the stockmen for the fair value of their permits, L. C. Montgomery, President of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, and Don Clyde, President of the Utah Wool Growers Association, countered with statements that that would hardly be adequate as the livestock men would be forced out of business for lack of winter range that is an integral part of their year-round operations. Representative W. K. Granger of Utah said that reparation was being stressed too much; that since the Department of Agriculture was seeking ways and means to prevent further liquidation in sheep flocks, it was difficult to understand how other departments of government could propose action such as the withdrawal of the range lands under consideration that would cut still further into sheep numbers.

The arguments at the hearing failed also to convince Senator Abe Murdock of Utah that withdrawals should be made in any way except by Congressional action.

Apparently the tract selected is "the place," so far as the Army is concerned, for all other sites mentioned in the hearing had some flaw that made them unsuitable for rocket bombing.

The Army's position, of course, is that, charged with the defense of the nation, they must have areas in which to experiment with the new type of bombs; and, not understanding very much about the part that the wide open spaces of the West play in the production of meat and wool—which are also essential in the nation's defense—they can see no reason why there should be opposition to their use in vital defense work. Undoubtedly, the hearing in Salt Lake City brought greater comprehension to the government officials of the stockmen's concern over these withdrawals. The real test of just how great that comprehension is will come with the report and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior on the withdrawal, which were to be announced within thirty days after the hearing.

Utah stockmen were well represented by officials of their organizations, the State Land Board, the Governor, and their Congressional delegates. Representative

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Days of Old

By Richard Wormwood

CHAPTER 5

RATTLESNAKES were an everyday occurrence on the range almost everywhere, and I was as familiar with the angry buzz of a rattler's tail as with the irritating hum of a mosquito. I was very much afraid of rattlers, but had learned what to do about them; one had to be habitually on the lookout, and when a snake was heard there was only one thing to do, locate the reptile and kill it thoroughly. On the horse roundup, which took us through lots of snake country, some of the riders I had known spread ropes made of horse hair—mane and tail—and called McCarthies, around their beds at night, and I never have heard of a rattler crawling across such a barrier. Ted and Shorty knew all about hair ropes, but had no faith in them; besides, we didn't have any. A shepherd, it seemed, plunked his bed down on any level spot, and to heck with snakes.

I waited a moment, trying to locate the reptile, and started for the bed again; but again that hateful buzz held me at a distance. The trouble was that it was too dark to see, and at such close quarters it was foolish to take a chance with a rattler. I tried to approach that bed from half a dozen angles, but Mr. Rattler covered them all—he simply wasn't going to let me sleep in my own bed. There was nothing I could do about it, so I groped my way back to camp and slept on a saddle blanket.

The yearlings pulled out at the crack of dawn, and I hurried over to my bed to deal with that rattler, but it had gone. I caught the horses, packed camp, and again took in after the herd, overtook and passed it, and located a good camping spot.

We now hit the edge of the South Mountain country, which is mostly juniper and mahogany, with the finest kind of sheep feed everywhere, good water and plenty of shade. Here we lost a yearling to a cougar, the only loss from varmints so far. We saw lots of cougar sign, and frequently found the



"You come to a crack in the lava."

partly eaten carcass of a deer, but never saw a cougar. A cattle outfit operated in here; I remember one brand in particular: a diamond with a dot in the center, branded on the left ribs; ear marks, underslope in left, short swallow fork in right, and a waddle on the left jaw. One of the outfit's punchers stopped and had dinner with us, and spent most of the afternoon in camp, visiting. He told us that they lost quite a few calves each year to cougars—he called them lions—and that they sometimes killed horses, too. There was a rim-rock hill back about five miles, and he told me that it was a regular breeding place for lions, that a man ought to be able to get two or three there without any trouble. It was almost too good to be true, so the next day I took my Marlin and wore half the soles off my boots trying to find a cougar. It was a dry hill, no springs anywhere, and I almost perished from thirst before I got back to camp. I lay awake half that night trying to figure out ways to get even with that puncher, but could think of nothing that would work; time was too short, so I forgave him.

The yearlings were starting to pick up; it was easy herding here, and I hated to leave; but we had to go on in order to stay in the lead of the herds that were following. Our next move took us across a Hell's Half Acre that was twenty miles wide, all hot, sun-blistered lava, with no water for miles. We tackled it at night, in the full of the moon, and pushed the yearlings for all they were worth, and yet were eight or nine miles from water when the sun

blazed up in the east and simply welded us to the lava. There lay the yearlings, all in from their forced travel, noses pointing straight up, panting in abject misery. Four thousand yearlings panting at the same time made a funny sound—except that it wasn't a bit funny. Our two canteens held about twenty gallons of water, and it wasn't near enough. Along in the afternoon we gave each horse a very short drink, and had barely enough left for the dogs and ourselves. The water was hot—not merely warm—and touching the canteens blistered our hands. So great was the heat that it evaporated our body moisture without showing a drop of sweat.

The sun moved slowly that day. Not a breeze stirred. We spoke hardly a word, drank incessantly from the canteens, braced by the knowledge that our hardship was only temporary, that before the next day dawned we would be camped on water again. Yet the hours were long, and the thought of shade and running water tortured us incessantly.

Towards sundown a breeze sprang up, and the yearlings, still panting, rose and started for our goal. We made good time, too, and when the moon rose the yearlings took courage. Another two or three miles, and they caught the scent of water. First, the leaders caught it, then it spread back over the herd, and every yearling baa'd at the same time until the night air of the desert was surcharged with the animal cry for water.

Ted took the packstring. "Head for



Ralph R. Reeve

New Colorado Officers

ON the left and right are the new president and secretary, respectively, of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

As mentioned in the August issue, Ralph R. Reeve, prominent northwestern sheep grower, was elected to the presidency of the association at the annual convention in Denver the latter part of July.

Lloyd N. Case, Fort Collins, was appointed secretary of the association in August, following the resignation of A. C. (Red) Allen. The association offices have been moved to Fort Collins. Mr. Case is also secretary of the Colorado Association of Grain and Feed Dealers, and has had twenty years of practical experience with feed operations in the heart of the western Colorado sheep area. He was also the organizer of the Wyoming Grain, Feed and Seed Association and the New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers Association. He was born in Del Norte, Colorado, in 1902, is married and has three children.



Lloyd N. Case

Days of Old

(Continued from page 13)

the water," he told me, "they'll break in a minute and stampede all the way in. As fast as the leaders water, drive 'em across and make room—keep the creek open, or some of 'em will pile up and drown."

My horse caught the scent of water, too, and I got in ahead of the herd. The creek was shallow, had probably not more than a hundred inches of water; but if the sheep came in gradually they could water here in good shape. I watered my horse, drank myself almost to the point of abdominal rupture, and waited.

In a few minutes the lead of the herd poured over the hill and into the creek. Fortunately there was an open space of about a hundred yards, which accommodated quite a number of sheep at a time. As soon as the lead had drank its fill I shoved it across, and in the course of the next hour the situation was back to normal again. Ted and Shorty came in, stuck their faces in the creek and absorbed water until completely sated; and we set about pitching camp.

An hour after sunup every single wether had pushed himself into the willows completely out of sight, and it looked as if we'd lost the entire herd. They stayed that way all day, and ventured forth only about sundown, to graze around a bit.

The water had an odd, unpleasant taste; so Ted went up the creek to see

what caused it, and came back, saying there was a dead mouse in it a little way above camp. I went up to have a look at a mouse that could stink up a whole creek, and found a dead cow lying right in the middle of the stream, sort of blocking it up. Magpies had picked out her eyes, and she was in a bad state of decay. I filled our canteens a long way above that obstruction, and the water tasted all right again.

Our next stopover was at Big Springs Creek, which is south of South Mountain, and is a phenomenon all by itself. The best way to see it would be from an airplane, early some summer morning, when the air might be conceivably cool. We saw it the hard way.

Imagine, if you can, a barren waste of broken lava as level as a stack of badly scorched pancakes without any syrup, and so torrid that you can hard-boil an egg by just holding it in your hand and let the sun shine on it for a while. In the distance you can see the summits of hills with streaks of trees here and there; and immediately you yearn to travel, to get away from that hell-tortured geologic leftover to some place where you can hear water running and see birds flying through the air. Suddenly, as if by magic, you come to a crack in the lava a hundred yards wide, with walls sheer and deep,

and you see clear, white, cool water bursting from solid rock and go foaming in a turbulent stream for a mile or more to where the crack widens into a little valley with willows and meadows on both sides of what is now a large creek, deep enough to come to your horse's knees. You'll see trout darting up and down the current, and you'll probably frighten away a herd of antelope that has come here to drink. Immediately, you will look for a place to camp, for here is a veritable Eden in the midst of volcanic hell and damnation.

We made ourselves really comfortable here, spread a couple of bed tarps over a willow for shade, shot a fat dry antelope, and turned the yearlings loose on the meadow. That day Mac overtook us again, and stayed over to rest up. He'd been doing a lot of riding lately; but said that the herds were coming along fine, with plenty of feed, and everybody satisfied. He and Shorty went fishing, and caught enough trout for supper and breakfast. We ate trout instead of sliced bacon.

About noon the next day, just as we were about to sit down to dinner, a stranger drove up with a team and buckboard. I don't know to this day how that man got in there with a team and a wheeled vehicle, for I hadn't seen a road since we left South Mountain. From force of habit, I noticed the horses first; they were fine young geldings, a bay, weighing around thirteen hundred branded N O on the left hip, and a

(Continued on page 36)

Lamb Committee Meets

AT the call of Chairman G. N. Winder, the Lamb Industry Committee met in Denver, Colorado, on September 13, 1946, for the purpose of working out suggestions and proposals looking toward the decontrol of lamb and mutton.

Every segment of the Committee was represented by the following members:

G. N. Winder, Chairman
Craig, Colorado
Howard Vaughn
Dixon, California
Ray W. Willoughby
San Angelo, Texas
R. A. Seaverson
Rawlins, Wyoming
J. C. Petersen
Spencer, Iowa
E. J. Wagner
Lamar, Colorado
A. A. Dacey
Chicago, Illinois
Garland Russell
Chicago, Illinois
L. M. Kyner
Waterloo, Iowa
W. A. Netsch
Chicago, Illinois
George R. Dressler
Chicago, Illinois
Aled P. Davies
Chicago, Illinois
J. M. Jones
Salt Lake City, Utah

Other interested persons in attendance at the meeting from the West and Mid-West included:

Stewart MacArthur
Wagon Mound, New Mexico
Ralph H. Pitchforth
Craig, Colorado
Leland Ray Smith
Craig, Colorado
T. H. Gooding
Ketchum, Idaho
Lloyd Case
Ft. Collins, Colorado
L. W. Clough
Denver, Colorado
Hamer S. Culp
Salt Lake City, Utah
Floyd Kelly
Torrington, Wyoming
Andy Miller
Denver, Colorado
I. H. Jacob
Salt Lake City, Utah
LeRoy Getting
Sanborn, Iowa

John C. Wagner
Gothenburg, Neb.
A. F. Magdanz
Pierce, Nebraska
Seth N. Patterson
Kansas City, Mo.
Paul Blood
Morrill, Nebraska
Garvey Haydon
Chicago, Illinois
Willard Simms
Denver, Colorado
Pat Parle
Denver, Colorado

The Chairman reviewed the work of the Lamb Industry Committee and the presentation of the Committee representatives before the Price Decontrol Board in its Washington hearing. He also reviewed the action taken by the Decontrol Board of recontrolling lamb and mutton, and the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in his recommendation to the Decontrol Board.

It was reported that a year ago last June, the now Secretary of Agriculture proposed the decontrol of lamb and mutton, and up until the Secretary's recommendation to the Decontrol Board, it was felt by all in the industry that he would recommend continuance of decontrol for lamb and mutton. Apparently that was not the case, and he recommended further control.

After the entire situation had been reviewed, the meeting was thrown open for an expression of views from all segments of the industry on the question of decontrol.

It was decided that the Lamb Industry Committee should ask for a conference with Secretary Anderson, but after the Chairman had talked to the Secretary over the phone, at which time the Secretary was very definite that there would be no advantage in talking to him at that time, it was decided that the meeting would be postponed for a later date.

Mr. Vaughn suggested that the Lamb Industry Committee contact the Lamb Producers Advisory Committee of the O.P.A., who have the right of petition to the Price Decontrol Board and the Secretary of Agriculture, to meet and petition Secretary Anderson for decontrol of lamb and mutton; and that the Lamb Industry Committee meet with Secretary Anderson as soon as he returned to Washington which was thought to be around October 1.

A Sub-committee was appointed by Chairman Winder, whose instructions were to meet with Mr. Anderson in Washington when he officially returns or sooner if it seems expedient, and to also contact the O.P.A. Lamb Producers Advisory Committee and appraise them on the decontrol problem.

The members of the Sub-committee are:

Feeders:

E. J. Wagner
J. C. Petersen

Producers:

Ray W. Willoughby
G. N. Winder

Packers:

Walter Netsch
Garland Russell

Retailer:

George Dressler

The following is the statement of the position of the Lamb Industry Committee:

"We view with alarm the current trend of the livestock and meat industry. We reiterate our previous belief that complete decontrol is the only means of making meat production interesting to growers and feeders and of getting meat available to consumers.

"We call the attention of government authorities to the following facts:

"1. That the intent of the last Congress through its O.P.A. law is not being accomplished with respect to meat.

"2. That the publicly stated plans of the O.P.A. for meat control are not being carried out.

"3. That the dressed ceilings on lamb set by the Department of Agriculture are not reflecting the live price intended by the Secretary of Agriculture and are therefore discouraging to future meat production.

"4. That the black market in meat is already becoming prevalent again. This is evidenced by the fact that legitimate slaughterers are not able to compete with order buyers on the leading livestock markets and that large numbers of their laborers are now out of work.

"We therefore resolve to continue our support of complete decontrol of lamb at the earliest possible date and to work to that end as the only policy that is in the public interest."

The above statement was sent to all of the Senators and Congressmen of the 12 western states and Texas.

Lamb Feeding Experiments

Summary of Feeding Tests by Rufus F. Cox, in Charge of Sheep Investigation, Kansas State College, and L. M. Sloan, Superintendent, Garden City Experiment Station.

Reprinted from the Kansas Stockman

A NUMBER of years of lamb feeding experimental work involving grain comparisons, roughage comparisons, and proportions of concentrates to roughage, conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are reported in detail below. Some other phases of experimental work conducted at the Kansas station in recent years are summarized in the following statements:

Acre Value of Different Crops:

1. Results expressed in terms of "pounds of finished lamb" per acre of feed grown in different cropping systems, based on four years average crop yields and on the gains made by 4 lots of lambs in two experiments, show the following averages:

Pounds Fat Lamb Produced Per Acre of:
Irrigated Finney Milo 923.8
Irrigated (Westland Milo 2/3 acre) (Sumac) 1/3 acre) 596.4
Fallow—Finney Milo 506.7
Fallow—(Westland Milo 2/3 acre) (Sumac) 1/3 acre) 290.9

In arriving at these figures, adjustment was made for protein and calcium supplements used in the ration.

Methods of Harvesting, Preparing and Feeding:

1. Self-fed lambs have made consistently larger but more expensive gains than hand-fed lambs.

2. Lambing down irrigated and dry land sorghum crops has given satisfactory gains and finish on lambs in all tests, but the gains have been more expensive than those of lot-fed lambs.

3. Lambing down sorghums has proved to be a wasteful and expensive method of feeding in Kansas. Such a practice would be justified in case of very low grain yields or extremely low grain prices.

4. Deferring grain feeding for 30 days at the beginning of the feeding period has resulted in little or no decrease in total gain or finish but has saved grain and thereby lowered the cost of feeding.

5. Relatively more roughage and less grain are utilized in fattening lambs by the deferred grain feeding system, than by full feeding.

6. Comparative tests with heavy, medium and light weight lambs reveal no significant differences in the response of the different weight grades to deferred and full grain feeding.

7. Deferred grain feeding has proved to be a safer method of getting lambs on feed and lower death losses have resulted than with lambs receiving a full grain feed from the start.

8. Heavy lambs have gained faster, but

Grain Comparisons for Fattening Lambs

R. F. Cox and L. M. Sloan—Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

*The grains in these two lots were higher and the feed required per 100 pounds of gain lower, in relation to the other lots than could normally be expected, since widely different responses were obtained in a small number of tests.

| 1—Lot number | 1 Corn | 2 Wheat | 3 Milo | 4 Kafir | 5 Atlas | 6 Wheatland Milo | 7 Westland Milo | 8 Sumac | 9 Leoti X Atlas |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2—Ration fed | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage | Protein Supplement Roughage |
| 3—Averages for No. of tests | 13 | 5 | 58 | 2* | 15 | 3 | 23 | 3* | 4 |
| 4—No. lambs per lot | 32 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 27 | 40 | 49 | 41 | 50 |
| 5—No. days on feed | 108 | 116 | 109 | 103 | 87 | 107 | 115 | 105 | 145 |
| 6—Initial wt. per lamb | 63.62 | 63.56 | 60.33 | 61.01 | 67.60 | 56.17 | 67.13 | 60.29 | 65.75 |
| 7—Final wt. per lamb | 98.31 | 96.80 | 95.14 | 94.69 | 91.27 | 89.85 | 99.74 | 92.00 | 103.55 |
| 8—Total gain per lamb | 34.69 | 33.24 | 34.81 | 33.68 | 23.67 | 33.68 | 32.61 | 31.71 | 37.80 |
| 9—Daily gain per lamb | .32 | .29 | .32 | *.32 | .27 | .31 | .28 | *.30 | .27 |
| 10—Feed per lamb daily | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.08 | .89 | 1.17 | 1.01 | 1.09 |
| Supplement | .23 | .20 | .23 | .25 | .24 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .24 |
| Roughage | 1.57 | 1.93 | 2.31 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 2.41 | 1.80 | 2.17 | 2.00 |
| 11—Feed per cwt. gain | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | 321.88 | 393.10 | 321.88 | *315.63 | 400.00 | 287.10 | 417.86 | 336.67 | 403.70 |
| Supplement | 71.88 | 68.97 | 71.88 | 78.13 | 88.89 | 80.65 | 82.14 | 83.33 | 88.89 |
| Roughage | 490.63 | 665.52 | 721.88 | 628.13 | 718.52 | 777.42 | 642.86 | 723.33 | 740.74 |

Roughage Comparisons for Fattening Lambs

Rufus F. Cox—Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

| 1—Lot number | 1 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Alfalfa (1) | 2 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Alfalfa (1) | 3 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Atlas Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | 4 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Sumac Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | 5 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Milo Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | 6 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Leoti X Atlas Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | 7 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Alfalfa straw (1) | 8 Sorghum grain Protein Supp. Brown Alfalfa (1) |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| 2—Ration fed | | | | | | | | |
| 3—Averages for No. of tests | 8 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| 4—No. lambs per lot | 48 | 45 | 50 | 44 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 50 |
| 5—No. days on feed | 116 | 102 | 120 | 112 | 115 | 129 | 115 | 165 |
| 6—Initial wt. per lamb | 60.88 | 57.04 | 60.44 | 62.55 | 61.49 | 68.46 | 57.87 | 61.43 |
| 7—Final wt. per lamb | 102.39 | 94.69 | 91.78 | 97.09 | 92.23 | 102.44 | 96.24 | 111.34 |
| 8—Total gain per lamb | 41.51 | 37.65 | 31.34 | 34.54 | 31.74 | 33.98 | 38.37 | 49.91 |
| 9—Daily gain per lamb | .36 | .37 | .26 | .31 | .28 | .26 | .33 | .30 |
| 10—Feed per lamb daily | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | 1.03 | .94 | .93 | .94 | .99 | 1.13 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| Supplement | .23 | .20 | .20 | .23 | .23 | .26 | .24 | .25 |
| Roughage (1) | 1.85 | .79 | 2.23 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 2.01 |
| Roughage (2) | | 1.06 | | | | | | |
| Gr. Limestone | | | Oz .25 | Oz .25 | Oz .25 | Oz .25 | | |
| 11—Feed per cwt. gain | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | 286.11 | 254.05 | 357.69 | 302.23 | 353.57 | 434.62 | 303.03 | 366.67 |
| Supplement | 63.89 | 54.05 | 76.92 | 74.19 | 82.14 | 100.00 | 72.73 | 83.33 |
| Roughage (1) | 513.89 | 213.51 | 857.69 | 667.74 | 750.00 | 761.54 | 566.67 | 670.00 |
| Roughage (2) | | 286.49 | | | | | | |

light lambs made cheaper gains consistently in several experiments.

9. Light lambs fed for longer periods profitably utilize relatively more roughage and less grain than heavy lambs fed for short periods.

10. Ground sorghum roughage is more palatable and produced larger gains than the same kind of roughage chopped.

11. Grinding sorghum grain for fattening lambs does not pay. Whole grain is chewed thoroughly and apparently utilized more efficiently.

12. Threshing sorghum grain for lambs is unnecessary provided the heads are ground, chopped or otherwise reduced to prevent excessive waste.

13. Grinding sorghum roughage does not improve its nutritional value but greatly increases the efficiency of its utilization through increasing the percentage of the plant consumed, thereby reducing waste.

14. There was no advantage in increasing the concentration of lamb fattening rations periodically as the feeding period progressed, over feeding a ration constant in concentration and bulkiness throughout.

15. Lambs running in a combined Milo stalk field either with or without a grain feed, for 30 days, before going into the feedlot, made approximately the same gains at a decidedly lower rate than those fed the same ration in the feedlot.

Proportion of Concentrates to Roughage in Lamb Fattening Rations

R. F. Cox and L. M. Sloan—Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

| 1—Lot number | Average of 7 Tests | | | Average of 2 Tests | | | Average of 4 Tests | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2—Ration fed | Corn Protein Supp. Alfalfa (1) Silage (2) | Corn Protein Supp. Alfalfa (1) Silage (2) | Corn Protein Supp. Alfalfa (1) Silage (2) | Corn Alfalfa (1) (Ground and self-fed) | Corn Alfalfa (1) (Ground and self-fed) | Corn Alfalfa (1) (Ground and self-fed) | Sorghum grain Cotton-seed Ck. Sorghum Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | Sorghum grain Cotton-seed Ck. Sorghum Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone | Sorghum grain Cotton-seed Ck. Sorghum Rg. (1) Gr. Lime-stone |
| 3—Proportion: Concentrates to Roughage | 35% to 65% | 45% to 55% | 55% to 45% | 35% to 65% | 45% to 55% | 55% to 45% | 35% to 65% | 45% to 55% | 55% to 45% |
| 4—No. lambs per lot | 28 | 28 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 60 | 60 | 59 |
| 5—No. days on feed | 129 | 129 | 129 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6—Initial wt. per lamb | 63.67 | 63.77 | 63.56 | 66.39 | 66.45 | 66.60 | 63.28 | 63.35 | 63.47 |
| 7—Final wt. per lamb | 99.42 | 105.02 | 101.82 | 89.68 | 93.20 | 91.21 | 90.26 | 93.65 | 94.58 |
| 8—Total gain per lamb | 35.75 | 41.25 | 38.26 | 23.29 | 26.75 | 24.61 | 26.98 | 30.30 | 31.10 |
| 9—Daily gain per lamb | .28 | .32 | .30 | .25 | .28 | .26 | .27 | .30 | .31 |
| 10—Feed per lamb daily | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | .72 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.01 | 1.24 | 1.43 | .91 | 1.20 | 1.40 |
| Supplement | .25 | .25 | .25 | | | | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| Roughage (1) | .99 | .87 | .65 | 1.84 | 1.59 | 1.32 | 2.17 | 1.83 | 1.52 |
| Roughage (2) | 2.22 | 1.92 | 1.54 | | | | | | |
| 11—Feed per cwt. gain | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain | 257.14 | 303.13 | 403.33 | 404.00 | 442.86 | 550.00 | 337.04 | 400.00 | 451.61 |
| Supplement | 89.29 | 78.13 | 83.33 | | | | 74.07 | 66.67 | 64.52 |
| Roughage (1) | 353.57 | 271.88 | 216.67 | 736.00 | 567.86 | 507.69 | 803.70 | 610.00 | 490.32 |
| Roughage (2) | 792.86 | 600.00 | 513.33 | | | | | | |
| 12—Feed cost per cwt. gain | \$8.86 | \$8.03 | \$8.74 | \$6.56 | \$6.16 | \$6.87 | \$6.20 | \$5.95 | \$6.13 |

Sugar Beet By-Products:

1. Replacing $\frac{1}{4}$ the Milo grain in the ration with beet molasses resulted in a slight increase in gain, but when $\frac{1}{2}$ the grain was so replaced the gain was somewhat reduced.
2. Dried beet pulp and Milo grain equal parts produced larger gains than Milo grain alone or Milo grain and molasses.
3. When dried beet pulp and molasses are approximately the same price per pound as grain, either can be used as a part of the concentrate ration for lambs with a resulting saving in feed costs.
4. Beet tops fed as a part of the roughage increased the gains and reduced the cost of gains on lambs providing dry roughage was also fed.

Wheat Pasture Tests:

1. Repeated tests show little advantage for feeding grain, roughage, protein supplement or ground limestone to lambs on wheat pasture, unless digestive trouble is being experienced.
2. Dry roughage helps to prevent digestive disorders among lambs on wheat pasture.
3. Lambs given access to a Milo stalk field (combined) while on wheat pasture gained more than those receiving wheat pasture alone.
4. Lambs were grazed on wheat which had 125 lbs. per acre of treble superphosphate per acre applied at the time of sowing. A very slight increase in gain accompanied the grazing of the fertilized wheat. In this case, however, the soil was not deficient in phosphorus in the first place.
5. The blood of the lambs grazed on phosphated wheat pasture was nearly 20 per cent higher in phosphorus but virtually no different in calcium and potassium content from the blood of lambs grazing unfertilized wheat.

Casper Wool School

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, wool specialist at the University of Wyoming, has announced a wool school at Casper, Wyoming, October 23 to 25.

All wool growers are welcome and are invited to attend. The three-day session will include a grading demonstration and instruction in culling, various phases of wool production, and co-operative wool marketing.

Co-sponsors of the event are the University of Wyoming and the Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BORDER COLLIE SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE

in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



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Grass is on the Move

Out of the sandhills of Nebraska, up from the Chama country of New Mexico . . . all the way from the state of Washington to Texas, there's a flood of livestock on the move. Feeder cattle and lambs raised in the great grass-growing regions of the United States are flowing into the feed lots of the nation. This movement reaches its peak each October, and its significance is of great economic importance to all of us in the livestock-meat industry.

These millions of head of feeder cattle and lambs are nothing more than *grass turned into meat*. True, these feeders will require a certain amount of grain to finish them as satisfactory meat animals. That's why they go into the feed lots. But were it not for these grazing animals, 779,000,000 acres of the land area of the United States would produce little, if any, human food. In other words, 41% of the total land of our nation consists of grass land which cannot be used for producing other feeds and foods. Also taking into consideration the plowable land used to produce pasture, hay and other forage crops, approximately half of our land would produce no food of human value, were it not for livestock.

Of the total feeds consumed by beef cattle, 78.7% is grass, hay and dry roughages. With lambs, it is 95.6%. These are official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus, the grain that goes into feeder cattle and lamb rations is but a relatively small part of the feed that makes our meat. A minimum of corn is needed to bring feeder steers from 700 to 1,000 pounds when the principal part of the ration is made up of fodder, corn silage, other available roughages and some concentrates.

In addition to utilizing grass which otherwise would be *wasted*, the production of livestock furnishes the nation



with its finest nutritional food—meat. In the great movement of meat from the Western range to the kitchen range, the stop-over in the feed lots increases the amount of meat. It also levels out the fall flood of livestock into a more even year-round marketing. Thus seasonal price fluctuations are not so marked. In the production of livestock, the majority of America's 6,000,000 farmers and ranchers find the chief means of marketing their grass and other home-grown feeds.



W. H. Peters

SELECTING JUNIOR CLUB STEERS

by W. H. Peters
University of Minnesota

Every boy and girl who enters a junior feeding contest would like to secure a feeder steer good enough to become a champion. In selecting calves with this high aim in mind, the "satisfactory prospect" must be a purebred or high-grade of one of the recognized beef breeds, Short-horn, Hereford, or Angus.

The calf or yearling steer in thin condition must appear short in legs in proportion to his depth of body, or to put it the other way around, he must appear deep in body in proportion to his length of legs. He must then appear to be wide in his body and thickly covered with muscle, especially over the loin and down through the thighs.

The feeder calf should have a short neck and a short, broad head. He should appear moderately fine or small in the legs and head as an indication that he will fatten smoothly and show quality when fat. Large, coarse-appearing calves and small over-refined ones seldom develop into winners. Calves that appear nervous and easily excited or frightened should be avoided as they are likely to not do well and to be hard to train to lead.



Soda Bill Sez:

... a farmer doesn't go to work—he wakes up surrounded by it.
... if you are looking for a helping hand, try the one at the end of your arm.

Martha Logan's Recipe for DEEP DISH MEAT PIE

Yield: 6 Servings

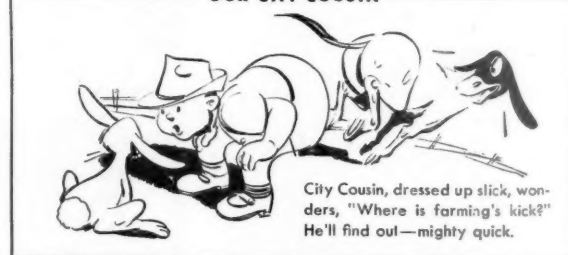
| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 2 cups diced cooked meat (beef and pork) | 2 medium sized onions |
| Salt, Pepper | 1 cup cooked diced potatoes |
| 2 tablespoons flour | 1 cup cooked peas |
| 2 tablespoons lard | 1 cup cooked diced carrots |

BISCUIT TOPPING

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| ¼ cup lard | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups sifted flour | 1 cup milk (about) |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | |

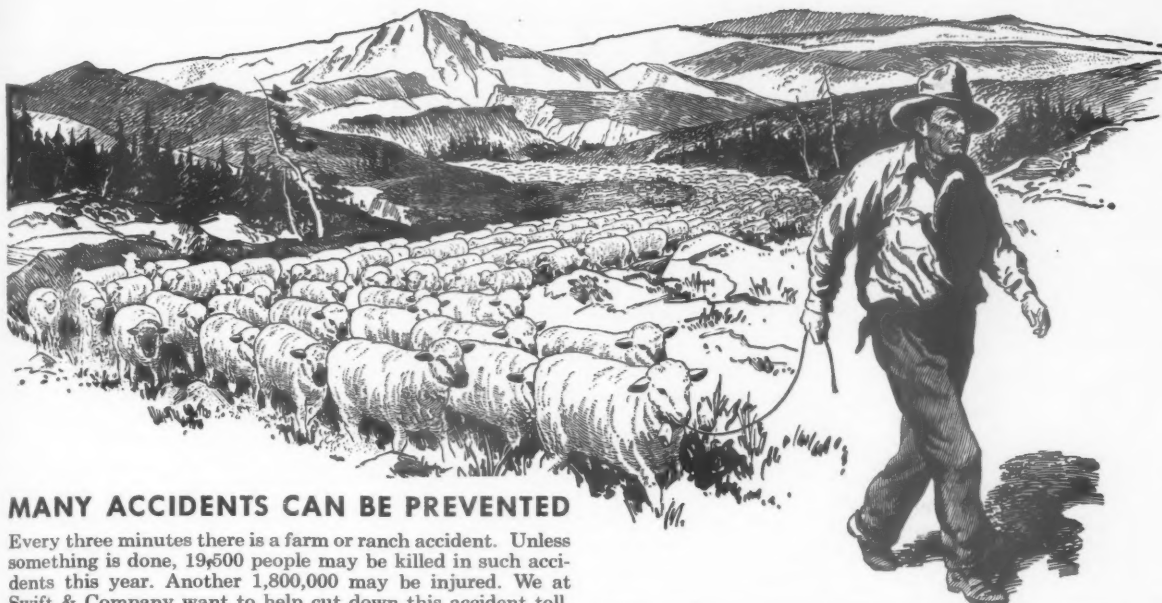
Season meat. Dredge in flour. Add minced onion and brown in hot lard. Add vegetables and hot water to cover. Pour into a deep, wide casserole or baking dish. Heat. Make drop biscuits by cutting fat into flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Add enough milk to make a very soft dough. Drop by tablespoons on top of the meat mixture. Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) about 20 minutes or until the biscuits are well browned.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, dressed up slick, wonders, "Where is farming's kick?" He'll find out—mighty quick.

Meat Buying Customs is the title of a new animated sound cartoon movie, filmed in color. It's a fast-moving chapter of our fast-moving industry. We'll gladly send it to you for group meetings. All you pay is express one way. It's in great demand, so please allow several weeks for delivery. It's a 16-mm. sound film and cannot be used on a silent projector. Other films available on the same basis are: "By-Products," "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens . . . U. S. A." Write to Department 10A, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



MANY ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED

Every three minutes there is a farm or ranch accident. Unless something is done, 19,500 people may be killed in such accidents this year. Another 1,800,000 may be injured. We at Swift & Company want to help cut down this accident toll. That's why we print the pictures and the questions which follow. *Little* chances not taken, *little* repairs made, can prevent *big* accidents. Do you take the chances shown below? Check yourself.



Do you have a strongly built bull pen? Do you lead the bull around on a rope because you do not have a bullstaf? Do you approach horses from behind without speaking and patting their rumps to warn them? Then watch yourself . . . *one out of four fatal farm accidents occurs in handling livestock.*

☐ I never handle animals carelessly

☐ I approach animals without warning

Do you leave safety shields off power shafts, gears and chains? Wear loose-fitting clothing that may catch in machinery? Operate the tractor on dangerous inclines or banks? *Mishandled machinery and equipment are involved in nearly one out of three fatal farm accidents.*



☐ I am never careless around machinery

☐ I sometimes take chances with machinery

Marketing Dairy and Poultry Products

The same nationwide facilities which are used to distribute meat are ideal for the distribution of dairy and poultry products. All these products are perishable and require refrigeration. Many consumers buy their butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and meats from the same store. So, as you can see, it is more economical to have one Swift & Company salesman who sells 16 or more products than 16 salesmen each selling one product. Further, costs are reduced by having the same trucks deliver these products at the same time to the same dealer.

By preparing, handling and selling dairy and poultry products, as well as meat, distribution costs are reduced on all these foods. Our objective is to provide wider outlets for the products of America's farms and ranches. We have a booklet entitled "Dairy and Poultry Products" which we will gladly send you. Just write to Swift & Company, Department A-3, Chicago 9, Illinois.

TEAMWORK

While we were preparing the "Grass is on the Move" article for this page, a cattleman friend from one of the western range states called to see me. I told him about the article. "It points out," I said, "that lots of food for humans is produced from areas that otherwise would be waste land if it were not for meat animals."



He said, "That's good! There are always misguided people who complain that it's a waste to feed corn and other grains to livestock. They say people ought to eat the grain, instead of turning it into meat. They forget that most of that meat is made of grass, hay and other roughage that people can't eat."

"Another thing too many people forget," he went on, "is the important job you meat packers do in getting meat to the people who want it. I understand that meat travels an average of more than 1,000 miles from producers to consumers. That must be so because we fellows west of the Mississippi raise two-thirds of the livestock. But two-thirds of the meat is eaten *east* of the Mississippi, where most of the people live. In a way, we who raise and finish the animals are like manufacturers. And you are our sales and distributing departments. Believe me, we *need* an organization that covers the nation to get our product into every market in this big country. It seems to me that you and we are in this business *together*, and neither could get along without the other."

It seems to me that he's right! **F.M. Simpson.**

Agricultural Research Department

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Lamb Market Affairs

Markets for Week Ending September 7

BETWEEN the Labor Day holiday and re-control of dressed lamb and mutton prices, receipts of sheep and lambs at 13 principal markets (including Ogden) were down considerably the first week of September. A total of 179,000 head were on sale compared to 253,000 head the last week of August. There was no set price trend on slaughter lamb prices, with values declining 50 cents to \$2.00 at corn belt markets, advancing \$1.00 at Chicago, and holding steady at several points. Most good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold from \$17 to \$19.50, with well finished kinds reaching \$20 in Chicago and \$21 in Louisville, Kentucky. Good and choice yearlings sold for slaughter in St. Paul at \$15 to \$16.75. Slaughter ewes sold on the markets steady to 50 cents higher, with good and choice shorn kinds selling at \$7.50 to \$9 and common and medium kinds at \$5.50 to \$7. Western new-crop feeding lambs weighing from

49 to 90 pounds were purchased at \$15 to \$17.50. Good and choice solid-mouth breeding ewes were in good demand at \$8 to \$10.25. Two and three-year old ewes sold from \$9.50 to \$11.50.

Week Ending September 14

Slaughter spring lamb prices were again uneven, with eastern corn belt markets and Denver showing a decline of 50 to 75 cents, Sioux City an increase of \$1, and most other markets steady. Receipts at 13 markets of 246,000 head were considerably higher than the previous week, accounted for by increased marketing of western sheep, especially at Denver. Good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold from \$17 to \$20. Good and choice Colorados reached \$19.25 at Denver and the same price was paid in Chicago for comparable grade Washington lambs. Medium to choice yearlings sold from \$15 to \$16.75. Shorn slaughter ewes were steady to \$1 higher, with good and choice kinds selling at \$8 to

\$9 and a few up to \$9.50. Feeding lambs were in active demand at 25 to 50 cents higher prices. Good and choice westerns sold from \$16.50 to \$17.75. Two-year old to solid-mouth breeding ewes brought \$8.50 to \$11.25 with yearlings up to \$14.50.

Week Ending September 21

All slaughter classes of sheep and lambs increased in price during the week. At corn belt markets slaughter lambs were 25 to 75 cents higher and at Denver and Ogden prices were steady. Salable receipts expanded as range lambs started to move in volume, but receipts for the week were considerably below the same week a year ago. Denver had the largest run of range lambs for the season up to the above date. Omaha had 76 carloads of western ewes, a large share of which sold as breeders. Most good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold at corn belt markets from \$18 to \$19, although a top of \$19.50 was paid at both the St. Louis

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and Chicago markets. At Denver, ten carloads of strictly good and choice Colorado lambs weighing around 95 pounds, brought \$18.50. Many loads carrying less weight sold there at \$18.25 and \$18.35. Good and choice yearlings sold on the markets from \$15.50 to \$16.75.

Most good and choice shorn slaughter ewes brought \$8 to \$9.50. One load of strictly good and choice 127-pound Colorado ewes reached \$10 in Chicago.

Six carloads of 85-pound Washington feeders in St. Paul and six loads of 74 to 79-pound Wyoming feeders in Omaha, all sold for \$18. Colorados with whitefaces predominating sold in Ogden at \$17.25 to \$17.35 and in Denver 70 to 75-pound feeders were sold at \$17.40 to \$17.75. Most solid-mouth breeding ewes brought \$9 to \$10.50.

Week Ending September 28

Receipts at Chicago were about twice as heavy as the previous week, with western ewes comprising a high percentage of the total. Slaughter lambs were in good demand there at prices steady to 50 cents higher. The week's top was \$20, paid for eight carloads of Colorados and a limited number of natives. During the first four days of the week, nearly 100,000 sheep and lambs were unloaded for sale at Denver and considering this volume, the market gave a good account of itself, holding mostly steady, with lower grade lambs as much as 25 cents higher. Good and choice spring lambs cleared readily at \$18.35, with others at \$17.75 to \$18.25. Good and choice spring lambs at Ogden sold from \$18 to \$18.25. At San Francisco four decks of good to choice 89-pound Nevada spring lambs brought \$19. Most of the spring lambs offered at Ft. Worth were of medium grade, selling up to \$17.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold at various markets from \$7.50 to \$9.75; breeding ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.40; and good and choice feeding lambs, \$17.25 to \$18.50. E. E. M.

Sheep and Lamb Contracting

WHILE the bulk of the sheep and lambs were contracted earlier in the season, some contracts have been drawn in the Intermountain area the

latter part of September. A few scattered lots of feeding lambs in Montana were offered from \$15.50 to \$16 per hundred, with a few outstanding lots up to \$16.50 at loading point. General asking price for whiteface yearling ewes in Montana has been \$16 to \$17 per head; two-year old breeding ewes, \$16 to \$16.50; three-year olds, \$13.50 to \$14 per head.

In Idaho, good weighty blackface feeding lambs were contracted in September at \$16.50 to \$17, with mixed blackface and whiteface lambs at \$15.50 to \$16.25.

Good, weighty blackface feeding lambs delivered in Ogden the latter part of September brought \$17 to \$17.25. Some country deals in Utah on feeder lambs, f.o.b. loading point, were on a \$16 to \$16.50 per hundred basis, with some straight whiteface lambs at \$15.50 per hundred.

A large string of lambs were contracted in the Rock Springs area of Wyoming for \$15.75 per hundred, 45 pounds minimum, for October delivery to a Colorado feeder. Some feeders in Wyoming sold in September up to \$16.25 for shipment to the corn belt.

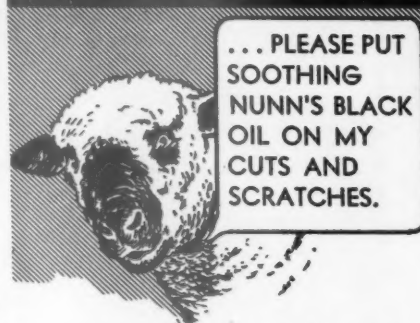
Feeder Sheep and Lambs in Corn Belt

DURING July and August, the corn belt states received a total of 436,261 sheep and lambs for feeding. This is 3.9 per cent less than the number of feeders received during the same period of 1945. The biggest decrease in feeder sheep and lambs was in the state of Minnesota, receiving this year 34,494 head compared to 68,435 in July and August of 1945, a decrease of 50 per cent. Illinois received 75,727, a decrease of 35 per cent. Other corn belt states showed increases in feeder lamb receipts. Total received in Ohio was 16,783 head, an increase of 9 per cent over the same period of 1945; Indiana, 36,127, a 16 per cent increase; Michigan, 1,034, a 2 per cent increase; Wisconsin, 7,185, a 34 per cent increase; and Iowa, 222,017, a 30 per cent increase.

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Lady: "No, but the woman driving it had on a gorgeous three-piece wool suit lined with canton crepe, and she had on a periwinkle hat trimmed with artificial cherries."

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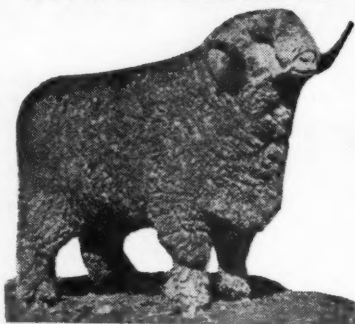
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Record Price Paid at Wyoming Sale

SUMMER weather, large crowds and many quality offerings contributed to the success of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association's 18th Annual Ram Sale in Casper, September 24 and 25. The sale average of \$46.22 for 1446 head was \$6.62 above last year's. Averages by breeds are shown on the table.

Enthusiasm was high the first morning when a two-year-old Rambouillet stud sold at \$1025, the highest price for that breed at any sale in the United States this year. Wynn S. Hansen, Colinston, Utah, sold the ram to Lee W. Rodgers, West Richfield, Ohio.

Although 150 more head were sold this year than in the 1945 sale, the bid-

ding was somewhat snappier and the sale was completed at noon of the second day. Outside of the blackface range rams, most of the other offerings sold at prices above those paid in 1945. Outstanding price increases were shown in the Panama range rams consigned by Idaho breeders Laidlaw and Brockie and C. W. Coiner, selling this year at an average of \$63.77, or \$13.17 above last year's average. The Lincoln-Rambouillet range rams averaged \$16.63 higher.

Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, attended the sale. He has been a regular consignor ever since the sale's inception 18 years ago.

The success of this \$67,000 sale was evidence of the good work of both Byron Wilson, manager, and Col. Earl Walter, auctioneer.

WYOMING RAM SALE AVERAGES

| | 1946 | | 1945 | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Number | Average | Number | Average |
| Rambouillets | 299 | \$47.46 | 368 | \$32.34 |
| Hampshires | 273 | 45.67 | 226 | 48.33 |
| Suffolks | 277 | 38.58 | 108 | 53.32 |
| Columbia Studs | | | 1 | 100.00 |
| Columbia Range Rams | 44 | 59.71 | 78 | 49.00 |
| Corriedales | 193 | 34.14 | 132 | 30.84 |
| Panama Range Rams | 45 | 63.77 | 60 | 50.60 |
| Targhee Range Rams | | | 35 | 30.28 |
| Suffolk-Hampshire Range Rams | 33 | 45.15 | 10 | 52.50 |
| Lincoln-Rambouillet Range Rams | 222 | 56.83 | 198 | 40.20 |
| Romney-Rambouillet Range Rams | | | 53 | 25.00 |
| Columbia-Rambouillet Range Rams | 60 | 47.41 | 42 | 36.50 |
| TOTAL | 1,446 | \$46.22 | 1,311 | \$ 39.60 |



Left to right with the \$1025 Casper ram are: W. H. Erwin, Lima, Ohio, purchaser of the ram for Lee W. Rodgers; Col. Earl O. Walter; Roy Moore; and Wynn S. Hansen, consignor.

Utah Retains Ram Sale

AT the time of the 31st annual National Ram Sale in August, 1946, it was undetermined whether the Ram Sale could be held at the North Salt Lake Union Stock Yards because of the difficulty of securing hotel accommodations for consignors and buyers in Salt Lake City during August of 1947.

During the period between May 1, and September 1, 1947, all hotel accommodations have been turned over to the State of Utah Centennial Commission for the 100th anniversary of the Mormon pioneers.

However, Gus P. Backman, Director of the Centennial Commission, has this to say about the holding of the Sale in Utah:

"Insofar as the Centennial Commission is concerned, we have considered that the Ram Sale would be one of the feature events of the Centennial and we not only approve of your holding it, but we solicit your holding it, and we tender our cooperation in making it the finest show you ever produced.

"We have contacted the hotels and they unanimously concur in our asking you to do everything possible to keep the show here."

The reaction expressed by the Centennial Commission is appreciated and it is hoped that both consignors and prospective buyers for the 1947 National Ram Sale will indicate on their

request for hotel accommodations that they are attending the Ram Sale.

The dates are August 19 and 20, 1947 at the Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah.



Walter Holt, Secretary, Oregon Wool Growers Association, is shown with the ram donated to the Association by Glenn Cox, Philomath, Oregon, sold to Cunningham Sheep Company for \$150 at the recent Oregon Ram Sale. The Cunningham Company donated the ram for award to the highest scoring 4-H Sheep Club member at the 1946 Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA

Pocatello Has Brisk Sale

Rams at the Pocatello sale sold rapidly according to reports received as we go to press. Not only was the sale a fast one, but averages indicate that it was quite successful. This sale, the 20th annual, is sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association, and was held at the Pocatello Stock Yards on September 28.

As at Casper, the Panama average topped the sale. This year, 70 head of Panamas averaged \$77.93, compared to a \$57.86 average in 1945. The Lincoln-Rambouillets were also popular, with 37 head averaging \$76.09.

Top of the sale was a pen of 5 Suffolk yearlings at \$200 per head, sold by T.

B. Burton, Cambridge, to Frank Joug-lard, Soda Springs.

Laidlaw and Brockie sold the top pen of 5 Panama yearlings at \$160 per head. The buyer was A. Katsianis, Blackfoot, Idaho.

Colonel Earl O. Walter, the busy auctioneer from Filer, was on hand to cry the sale, and M. C. Claar, Secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, managed all of the details necessary for a smooth sale. Averages are shown on the table.

T. H. Gooding, President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, presided at the evening dinner meeting in the Bannock Hotel, at which discussion centered around the new lamb and mutton ceilings, proposed wool legislation in 1947, and public land issues.

POCATELLO RAM SALE

| | 1946 | | 1945 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Average | Number | Average |
| Suffolk Yearlings | 57 | \$73.95 | 60 | \$57.02 |
| Suffolk Ram Lambs | 88 | 46.31 | 106 | 38.55 |
| Hampshire Yearlings | 68 | 54.30 | 42 | 42.16 |
| Hampshire Ram Lambs | 96 | 44.00 | 103 | 49.74 |
| Suffolk-Hampshire Yearlings | 35 | 64.06 | 11 | 51.73 |
| Suffolk-Hampshire Ram Lambs | 30 | 64.13 | 32 | 56.17 |
| Panama Yearlings | 70 | 77.93 | 69 | 57.86 |
| Panama Ram Lambs | 43 | 73.78 | 27 | 55.19 |
| Columbia Yearlings | 10 | 40.00 | 16 | 48.44 |
| Columbia Ram Lambs | 9 | 45.22 | 5 | 50.00 |
| Romney Yearlings | 15 | 42.83 | | |
| Romney Studs | 1 | 42.50 | | |
| Lincoln-Rambouillets | 37 | 76.09 | | |

Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale

A total of 203 rams and 92 purebred ewes went under the auctioneer's block at the fourth annual Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on September 21, resulting in a \$12,500 return.

Topping the non-profit sale was a stud Hampshire yearling consigned by Matthews Brothers of Ovid, Idaho, which was sold to J. E. Garner of Rexburg, for \$170.

Average prices received at the sale are as follows: Suffolk studs, \$90; Suffolk yearling rams, \$56.32; Suffolk ram lambs, \$41.44; Hampshire studs, \$97; Hampshire yearling rams, \$48.94; Hampshire ram lambs, \$31.20; Panama yearling rams, \$86; Panama ram lambs, \$83; Corriedale yearling rams, \$35; Columbia yearling rams, \$75; Romney yearling rams, \$50; Suffolk ewes, \$35.05; Suffolk ewe lambs, \$37; Panama ewes, \$40.47; Hampshire ewes, \$49.25; and Romney ewe lambs, \$24.

The sale is an annual event sponsored by the Idaho Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

Who's that important looking guy?
Why he's the guy who owns the ranch that raises the sheep that gives the wool that's used in Lana Turner's sweaters.

Wyoming Growers Meet

WOOL growers in Sheridan, Campbell, Crook and Fremont counties, met with Byron Wilson, Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and E. E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, at local meetings in Sheridan, Gillette, Moorcroft and Lander during the week of September 16. These were informal discussion meetings at which growers were asked to present all problems encountered in growing sheep, lambs and wool.

Matters in which growers were most interested were public land legislation, predatory animal control, possibilities for securing wool legislation when Congress reconvenes, core testing work, promotion activities on both wool and lamb, and new ceilings on dressed lamb and mutton established by the O. P. A.

Messrs. Wilson and Marsh pointed out the work which the Wyoming and National Wool Growers Association are doing to protect and promote growers' interests and at several meetings there was considerable enthusiasm evidenced by growers present to work for increased membership in their counties. While attendance at some of the meetings was hampered by rain, most growers present not formerly affiliated with the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, signed membership cards.

About fifty members of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and others in attendance at the Wyoming Ram Sale, met in the Henning Hotel, Casper, on the evening of September 24th, for an open discussion of current industry problems.

Sheepdog Trial,

Orland, California,
September 18

A sheepdog trial was held at the Glenn County fair, which proved to be a very interesting and well-attended event. It would not be counted as a perfect trial partly because the sheep were old ewes that were inclined to be very stubborn and secondly, because of the limitations in reference to the course. The trial was held on the infield of the race track with a number of hazards to overcome. The results were as follows: First prize was won by William Hosselkus with his dog, Queen.

October, 1946



These photographs of male (left) and female (right) stomach worms of sheep were made in the Dr. Hess laboratory during routine post-mortem work

This is the time to break the sheep worm cycle

SHEEP roundworms usually winter-kill on the pasture. Remove any worms your sheep are carrying *now* and chances are they'll be free of worms during the winter.

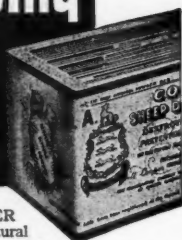
This is a job for a *proved* worm remedy—PTZ, a Dr. Hess phenothiazine product. Accuracy of dose is important for this particular worming—dose each sheep individually. Use either PTZ Pellets or PTZ Powder in a drench.

PTZ is our brand of phenothiazine—phenothiazine at its best. It is sold only in packages carrying our label, for your protection. Our PTZ products were placed on the market only after thorough trials under laboratory supervision. We caution you to use PTZ only as directed on the package. Get PTZ for your fall worming needs from any store displaying the Dr. Hess emblem.



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Profitable! Improves quality of wool. Increases quantity thru tonic action of dip on skin.

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Queen was recently imported from Scotland and has only been in this country about six weeks. She worked remarkably well for her new owner. Second prize was captured by Jim Bloxham with Maud, a dog of his own breeding and she worked very well; third place, Carrol Burton with Scotty; fourth prize, Wesley Wooden, the noted Corriedale breeder of California with his dog, Sweep. Sweep did not do her best on this occasion as she had a very stubborn group of ewes to work. Godfrey Priddy, Hampshire and Suffolk breeder, won fifth prize with his dog, Ring.

Cash prizes were awarded: First, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20.

Clarence Anderson, the president of the California Sheep Dog Society, was the course director, Leland Fourness, time keeper, George Phillips and A. Nicholson were the judges.

The dogs were all of the Border Collie type and each of the above exhibitors are breeding Collies for which there is such a great demand in California as well as other states.

Plenty of Protein

IN a recent release, the American Feed Manufacturers Association predicts that within a few weeks, manufactured feeds will be reasonably priced and plentiful enough to provide an increase in production of meat, dairy, and poultry products, but that because of liquidation of farm animals, supplies of meat, milk and eggs will be reduced for some months to come.

The following reasons were given for the improved feed outlook:

1. Crop indications point to nearly as great a volume of the four oil meals—soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut—this year as last, which is 30 per cent more than pre-war production. These meals average more than 40 per cent protein (compared with about 8 per cent for corn) and are important because protein is vital to the compounding of balanced livestock and poultry rations which encourage maximum, efficient production of meat, milk and eggs.

2. As a result of the ending of the 80 per cent miller's extraction order, 150,000 additional tons of millfeeds will again be available for feeding each month. (Millfeeds average around 15 and 16 per cent protein content.)

3. Copra once again is beginning to come in from the Philippines and Pac-

ific islands at the rate of from 50,000 to 60,000 tons per month. One of the products of copra is coconut meal which runs about 20 per cent protein.

4. Supplies of beet pulp will be larger than in 1945 and 1946, and the output of alfalfa meal is expected to be near a record high level. Output of gluten feed and meal is expected to be considerably above that of 1945-46, and output of brewers' and distillers' dried grains will be somewhat larger.

5. These supplies, coupled with a lessened demand resulting from a more favorable price ratio between these processed feedstuffs and the feed grains, should tend to discourage wasteful overfeeding and black marketing.

6. Producers of the oil meals will have no support price and will no longer be operating under the protection of government contracts.

Grains are no longer under control, but the OPA still maintains price ceilings on processed feedstuffs. However, the Office of Price Administration has announced that all sheep and goat mixed feed will be increased from \$7 to \$8.50 per ton, retail level.

A final, encouraging factor in the feed picture is that manufactured feed prices will be favorable with prices received by livestock, poultry and dairy producers for their products.

Foresters In Session

THE Society of American Foresters meeting in annual convention in Salt Lake City, September 11 to 14, 1946, advocated by resolution that the federal appropriation for the Grazing Service be restored for the present fiscal year in order properly to conserve the forage on the public grazing lands.

C. M. Granger, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, also suggested control—mainly vested in the states—of all privately owned forest lands on account of the timber shortage. Owners of the land under his proposal would not be limited as to the time or quantity of timber to be cut but would be required to save immature and seed trees.

Other interesting items advanced by some of the speakers were the charging of the fees for use of forest lands for recreation purposes to provide funds for needed improvements and enlargements and the establishment of landing fields in the national forests, which would make some remote areas available for hunting and fishing.

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says C. E. Williams, Montrose County, Colorado



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The Auxiliary

Oregon Plans Winter Work

THE summer is drawing to a close and our plans are in hand for a busy winter with each local auxiliary to carry on a program suitable to local conditions.

The state office has sent to each president suggestions for local auxiliary programs, such as:

"Will Science Change Wool?"

"Synthetics, Their Value."

"Problems of the Industry."

"Comparison of Synthetics & Wool."

"Wool Materials and History of Wool Fibers."

Our state-wide program of 4-H Club work carried on in each county by our club leaders is very worth while and broad in its scope. Special \$10 awards will go to the girl in each county for the best suit of all wool, while \$5 will be given for the second best. The same amounts will also be given for the best and second-best dress ensembles of all wool in each county.

There is another interesting project for the girls—a Dollar Dinner contest, deriving its name from the serving of a lamb dinner for four for one dollar. Now the name remains but price for four has been increased to \$1.25 more or less. The girl in each county serving best dinner, sending in her report to state auxiliary on menu and cost, receives \$5; the one serving the second best, \$3. These girls and others are mailed pamphlets on the cooking of lamb.

Boys who are interested in sheep projects are awarded special prizes on 4-H Club work on sheep projects, \$5 to the winning 4-H Club member of each county which holds a fat lamb show or county 4-H Club fair on special rules set up by state 4-H Club office and the State Wool Growers' Auxiliary.

Our local chapters have been busy with "Lamb Day," having barbecues. Also, in June our auxiliary at Heppner invited the Pendleton chapter to Heppner for luncheon, then we drove to the attractive country home of Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, past national president, for a program and tea hour.

Each auxiliary is its own local pub-

licity committee, the state executive board publicizing its work through the mailing of lamb and wool pamphlets to the 4-H Club members. The late O. M. Plummer of the Portland Pacific International Livestock Show, father of the 4-H Club work in Oregon, has been the inspiration for a \$10,000 memorial scholarship for 4-H Club work. Our state auxiliary gave \$100 to this fund.

Wool is not our only problem or source of income. From 50 to 70 per cent of our income is derived from sale of lambs, so it behooves the wives of wool growers and auxiliary members to keep in touch with all problems of the industry.

In August our local stores cooperated again with an annual display of wool blankets and woolen goods.

For the past four years the state board of the wool growers' auxiliary has auctioned off a ram each year at the Oregon Wool Growers Ram Sale in Pendleton in August. During this time the sum of \$2800 has been raised and this money is being used to carry on our 4-H Club program throughout the state.

At the Pacific International Livestock Show we award to three boys who have grand champion bucks a pair of sheep shears to each or a cash prize; however, this year we are changing our prize to a cash prize to be used in promoting the boys' sheep projects.

Wool is an essential part of our national economy, necessary to the health of our population, and so it is important that we work together on a uniform program for the benefit of our industry.

Mrs. Mac Hoke, President
Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary

Utah

ANOTHER feature in the 1946 program of the Southern Utah Livestock Association Auxiliary was a real rejuvenation of interest and association of members in the form of a membership tea given at the Institute Building in Cedar City.

Lovely summer flowers decorated the attractive rooms. Musical numbers added to the enjoyment of those present—solos by Harold Sandgren accompanied

by Irene M. Hyatt; vocal trios by Ruth Jolley, Janis Merryweather and Evelyn Kunz; and a string trio, consisting of Prof. Roy L. Halverson, Ruth Corry and Bob Bradshaw, accompanied by Bernella Jones, which played delightful music while dainty refreshments were served.

President Gween Beal presided and reviewed the plans and accomplishments of the auxiliary. She introduced the officers. Clara Jones spoke of the lamb project and Evelyn Webster told of the wool booth and prizes as set up for the County Fair to be held in Parowan this fall.

(Continued on page 36)



Enid Seaton, Price Junior High winner of wool sewing contest sponsored by Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary concluded this past spring. She is shown wearing the wool Eisenhower Jacket peddle-pusher outfit which won the prize for her.

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending September 17, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

Ranges continue to improve as a result of rains. Livestock improving.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures above normal, except central coast and delta regions. Too hot in south. Scattered light showers north of Tehachapi Mountains; heavy locally in Sierra Nevadas.

COLORADO

Cloudy and cool first, partly cloudy and warmer last of week. Temperatures 4 to 6 degrees above normal. Precipitation none to light in west, scattered light to moderate along and east of Divide, heavy in northeast. Killing frost in higher valleys of west and south. Grain harvesting near completion in west. Fall grain planting; some showing in east. Soil moisture good. Ranges adequate. Livestock good; some movement to market and winter ranges.

Hamilton, Moffat County

It was dry and windy here this summer, but we have had several good rains and the range is in good condition now (September 7).

Several growers have contracted their lambs for fall delivery at \$15 and \$16 per hundredweight. I shipped my lambs August 23, and received \$20 per hundredweight for the fats and \$14.50 for the feeders. Last year I received \$16 per hundredweight for the fats and \$15 for the feeders. I had no trouble getting livestock cars. I have heard of some yearlings selling for \$16 per head.

My wool was consigned to the Colorado Wool Marketing Association but it has not, as yet, been appraised.

Herman C. Timmer

IDAHO

Warm and dry first 5 days, but general rains and decidedly cooler last two. Rains light in south; temperature averaged above normal. Grain harvest practically complete. Fall seeding of grains progressing. Third cutting of alfalfa well along. Pastures and ranges improved in north, still dry in south.

MONTANA

Rising temperatures to unseasonably warm Saturday. Light to moderate rains last two days; snow at higher elevations Tuesday morning. Harvesting practically done, except in northwest. Threshing continues in west and north. Ranges and pastures improved.

Wyola, Big Horn County

Weather and feed conditions have been good, about the same as in previous years.

In this section, fat lambs have been contracted at 16 cents per pound as compared to 13.20 cents a year ago; feeders are being contracted at 15½ cents compared with 13.20 cents in 1945. About one-half of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this area, and all of the fat lambs have been marketed (September 17).

Shorn fine wool yearlings are selling at \$16 a head, and crossbreeds are selling for \$15.

My 1946 wool clip was appraised with 53 per cent shrink. I received 58.31 cents per pound, which is 5 cents higher than a year ago. My fleeces went at \$6.18 each, and I did not ask for a reappraisal.

Livestock cars are hard to get, and the coyote situation here is quite bad.

P. W.

NEVADA

First freezing on 9th; damage very light; much warmer end of week. No precipitation. Ranges remain dry. General livestock condition and feed supply good. Practically all haying and grain harvesting now completed.

Battle Mountain, Lander County

No lambs have been contracted since September 1, but previously, fat lambs were contacted at from 15 to 17 cents per pound as compared to 13.50 cents in 1945. Feeders at 14 cents to 16 cents are higher than those of a year ago



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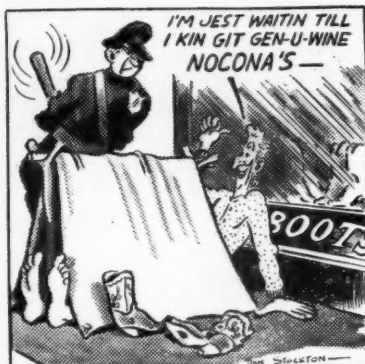
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which were contracted at 13 cents and 13¼ cents. Fine wool ewe lambs and whiteface crossbred ewe lambs were both contracted at 16 cents, against 14 cents last year. All feeders were contracted before September 1, and from 33 per cent to 50 per cent of the fats have been marketed.

It is very dry here (September 14). The water has held up better than we anticipated, but feed conditions are poorer than last year; dry feed, however, is good.

The shrink of our wool was 53 per cent on yearlings and 56 per cent on ewes, good French combing. Our wool sold at three cents more per pound than a year ago, or 46 cents. Comparing favorably with the price received in 1945, our fleeces brought \$3.68. We did not ask for a re-appraisal, but the appraiser's estimate was heavier than the core test.

We are having no difficulty obtaining livestock cars or concentrated feeds for winter use.

The coyotes are very bad. The range was poisoned by plane last fall and this did a great amount of good, but this type of work cannot be put on an hourly basis and be successful.

We have sufficient herders, but no replacements.

W. T. Jenkins Company
L. M. Marvel

NEW MEXICO

Cooler, but well above normal. General showers, light except northeast where locally heavy. Seeding winter grains continue, with early seeded growing well. Pastures and ranges very good.

OREGON

Temperatures moderate, without marked extremes. Some light frost in high elevations; no agricultural damage. Dry fore part of week; light rains general toward close. Pastures and ranges dry, but improving. Livestock improving.

Richfield, Baker County

Since September 1, we have had several good rains which have started the fall and winter feed. At this time (September 16) it looks like there will be very good feed for all classes of livestock in this area. The rainfall for the month has already exceeded that of the previous two years. Summer ranges have been good.

No lamb contracts have been made here since September 1; all lambs were contracted earlier at from \$13 to \$15. In some instances prices were better than a year ago but most were in line with those of last year.

Fine wool yearling ewes are bringing \$16, and some crossbred yearlings are as high as \$18.

Not all 1946 wool has been appraised yet; however, clips that have been appraised to date have been in line with appraisals of last year.

There have been no shipping difficulties as yet, and if ordered early, livestock cars were available in all instances.

Herders are not very numerous, but practically everyone had good men throughout the season. Some of the men returning from the armed forces are back at their old jobs with the sheep and are turning in the same good work they did before they left.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of the feed dealers as to the availability of concentrated feed. They have expressed the hope of securing some, but have said that the price would be higher than last year. I have been told that wild hay is selling for \$12, and alfalfa at \$15.

Of course, the coyotes are still with us, and losses have been heavy.

George Holcomb

Shaniko, Wasco County

Practically all of the feeder lambs have been contracted here, and all of the fat lambs have been marketed. No lambs have been contracted since September 1, but prior to that date, fat lambs were contracted at 16 cents per pound, showing an increase from the 1945 price of 13 cents. The feeder contracting price of 15 cents was also higher than the 1945 price of 12 cents. Fine wool ewe lambs and crossbred ewe lambs were contracted at 16 cents and 18 cents respectively, as against 15 cents last year. Crossbred shorn yearlings are \$18 per head, and fine wool yearlings are \$17.50.

Feed and weather conditions are the best in years (September 18). We had generous rains the latter part of August and early in September.

With a 24-hour notice, livestock cars are available. Coyotes are about the same here, although there were more on the summer range and some bad losses were incurred.

J. E. Hinton

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cool beginning, much warmer at close. Scattered, heavy, local showers in southeast; inconsequential elsewhere. Scattered shock threshing grains. Pastures and ranges improved.

Belle Fourche, Butte County

Range conditions have been better than in several previous years.

Feeder lambs have been contracted at 13 cents to 16 cents per pound since September 1, comparing favorably with 12.50 cents to 13.50 cents in 1945. All feeder lambs have now been contracted (September 20). Shorn yearling crossbreds are \$15 per head.

My wool was graded half-blood and fine 3/8 blood, and a 51 per cent shrinkage was determined. I received 59 cents per pound, or three cents more than in 1945. My fleeces brought \$4.25, which is somewhat higher than \$3.76 last year.

We have sufficient herders, but are unable to buy concentrated feed for winter.

George M. Stetter

Reva, Harding County

The feed on the range has been excellent, but there has been too much rain lately, so the winter range will not be as good as it was last year.

Since September 1, feeder lambs have been contracted at 13.50 to 14 cents per pound. Fifty per cent of the feeders

have been contracted, but none of the fat lambs have been marketed yet (September 18). Shorn yearling crossbreds are \$13 per head.

My wool was sold at shearing time, and I received 46½ cents per pound, the same as in 1945. Bringing about 50 cents more than last year, my fleeces went at \$4.50.

We have had no difficulty obtaining livestock cars.

Coyotes are not as bad as in previous years. The high bounty law has brought out more hunters with planes.

We have plenty of herders, and as grain is raised here, we are not concerned with concentrated feed.

Cliff Stolt

TEXAS

Soil moisture ample in crop-land areas, although dry conditions persist in parts of Edwards Plateau and trans-Pecos. Ranges and pastures improved and supplying good forage.

UTAH

Week opened cool, but near 90° by mid-week; little rain; light frost damage in higher valleys. Ranges and soil still too dry. Many pastures short; supplemental feeding necessary.

WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged nearly 3° above normal, but below last day or two. Rains latter part; heavy locally. Pastures improving. Livestock good.

Ritzville, Adams County

Ninety per cent of the fat lambs have been marketed. They were contracted at 18 cents per pound as compared to 13.75 cents (including the subsidy) in 1945. Feeder lambs were contracted at 17 cents, against 13.50 cents a year ago.

Feed on the summer range was good, and the sheep are now moving to pastures (September 20).

The coyote situation is very bad in the National Forest and fair at the home ranch. We have sufficient herders, but they are not very efficient.

Pea pellets are available here at \$47 f.o.b. factory. Livestock cars are not difficult to obtain.

Sebastian Etulain

WYOMING

Cold first of week, warmer latter half. Temperatures slightly above normal. Scattered showers. Scattered light to heavy frost. Livestock good. Ranges fair to good.

SERVING MANY MASTERS

Meat packers are required to serve not one, not two, but four masters:

(1) They must be the marketing agents for livestock producers, (2) They must be buying agents and manufacturers for consumers, (3) They must provide satisfactory jobs, steady employment and "Social Security" for their workers, and finally (4) They must conduct their business so as to earn a fair return on the money invested in it.

In serving these four masters, there are these three requisites: (1) Livestock must be obtained in adequate amount and at prices which bear a definite relationship to the prices of the

finished products, (2) An operating personnel, competent to do a good job in a highly competitive field, must be built up and maintained, (3) Sales outlets and an efficient sales organization must be developed.

Occasionally, consumers interested chiefly in quality and low prices overlook the problems inherent in buying at prices which will encourage livestock production, and in maintaining an efficient organization.

Also occasionally, producers interested chiefly in profitable prices and ease in marketing, overlook the problems inherent in maintaining efficient operating and sales

organizations and in meeting the price and quality demands of a very exacting consuming public.

No packer, however, can remain in business unless he meets all three requisites. Armour and Company has succeeded in meeting these requirements for three-fourths of a century and that is why Armour and Company has constantly progressed and has constantly increased its capacity to serve producers and consumers.


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Bombing Range Withdrawal

(Continued from page 12)

sentative J. Will Robinson attended the hearing, and Senator Thomas sent a written protest against the withdrawal.

Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association put into the record of the hearing the resolution opposing the withdrawal adopted at the joint meeting of executive committees of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Livestock Association, Salt Lake City, August 17, 1946.

BUY BONDS

Russia Plans Expansion of Sheep Flocks

IN the fourth year of its 5-Year Plan, from 1946 to 1950, the Soviet Union has included expansion of its sheep and goat flocks by 75 per cent, which will "advance the country to a leading position in the world in this respect," according to a statement made by E. Yuryev, and released on September 15 this year by the Agricultural Committee for American - Soviet Friendship, Inc., whose executive secretary is Elmer McClain, Lima, Ohio.

While some of the flocks in the occupied areas were decimated by slaughter and shipment to Germany, those of the collective farms in the interior were increased during the war years. Under the new Five-Year Plan, distribution of some of the sheep from the interior farms to the liberated areas will be made, and long-term loans will also be made available by the Soviet Government for the purchase of stock.

(The last available figures on the

sheep population of the Soviet Union were for 1942. Then, it was reported at 75,800,000 head, with a wool production of 270,000,000 pounds. In 1945 the wool production was reported as 220,000,000 pounds.—Ed.)

While the sheep of Russia are mainly coarse wooled, some progress is being made in the development of fine wooled sheep. Between 1934-37, the release states, pedigree flocks increased five fold in the country as a whole, and seven fold in the collective farms. This increase was achieved in such record time as a result of large scale, cross-breeding of the local stock with pedigree rams, and the extensive use of artificial insemination facilitated by the establishment of chain artificial insemination stations on the collective farms, Yuryev states.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for an extended crossing of the coarse wooled sheep with the fine fleeced rams, extended use of artificial insemination of sheep, establishment of new pedigree nurseries and ranches with pedigree stock in the collective farms and for sale of pedigree rams and ewes to collective farms and individual farm households. The results achieved by scientific institutions, collective and state farms in the production of new breeds are being summed up and studied.

Recently three Soviet sheep breeders were awarded the 1945 Stalin Prize for developing the Kazakhstan fine-fleece sheep.

According to Arozovsky, in another release recently issued by the American-Soviet Friendship Committee, the average adult of this breed weighs over 200 pounds and produces 16.75 pounds of wool at shearing. Yearlings produce 8.2 pounds. The adult wool is 3.85 inches long and in the young 3.5 inches. Laboratory tests show this wool to be of a very high quality, averaging 21.9 microns in thickness in ewes. The new sheep is of a sturdy constitution and very active. In endurance and low requirements it is equal to the local fat rump variety, it is well adapted to year round pasturage and makes one hundred and fifty mile marches from one seasonal pasture to another with ease. The production of lambs is much higher in the new breed than in the local variety.

Another new type of sheep has been developed in the Marianovsk State Farm in Siberia by crossing Rambouillet breeds of Askianai, Caucasian and American varieties with local breeds. The finest rams of the Siberian Ram-

bouilllets, as the breed is called, weigh around 220 pounds, and ewes 160 pounds. The wool is thick and long enough to make worsteds—3.5 inches in the best rams and 3.1 inches in ewes. The wool is of Merino type; rams producing 29.75 pounds at shearing, ewes 12.1 pounds. The new breed produces as many lambs as the Rambouillet, as high as a hundred and thirty and a hundred and forty lambs to every hundred ewes. This average was attained in whole flocks at Marianovsk State Farm.

Collegiate Wool Judging Contest

January, 1947

FOR the first time in the history of any major livestock exposition, a collegiate wool judging contest will be held at the National Western Stock Show in Denver next January, according to John T. Caine III, manager of the show.

Three students will form a team from any college in the nation. It is proposed that seven classes of four fleeces each will be judged. These classes will be divided as follows:

Three classes of breed fleeces—one each of fine wool, crossbred wool and the Down wool breeds. They will be placed in the judging contest on the basis of breed requirements and reasons must be given on one class.

Four classes of commercial fleeces to be placed on commercial requirements and reasons will be required on two classes.

According to the scoring rules, each correct placing will count 40 per cent. A perfect set of reasons will count 40 per cent. Each fleece in each class properly graded will be given 5 per cent—a total of 20 per cent for proper grading of four fleeces.

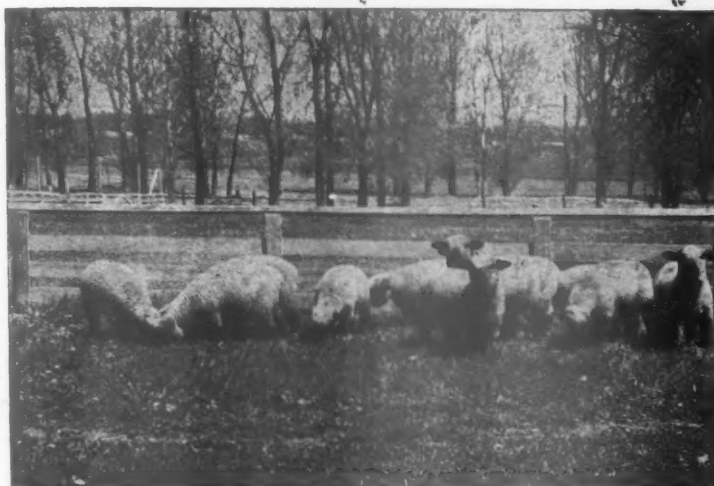
Dates of the 1947 National Western are January 10-18, the Intercollegiate Wool Judging Contest to be conducted in the Wool Show Room on January 17.

Sydney, Australia Ram Sales

AT the 1946 series of ram sales conducted in Sydney, Australia on June 3, 4, and 5 by the Sydney Stud Sheep Salesmen's Association, a total of 996 Merino rams brought an average of approximately \$156 per head. This was equal to the 1944 average and well above last year's average of approximately \$138, paid for 1014 Merinos.

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Drumheller, Alta., Canada
- SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS
Ilderton, Ont., Canada
- WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon
- WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
- WINN & SON, R. E.
Nephi, Utah



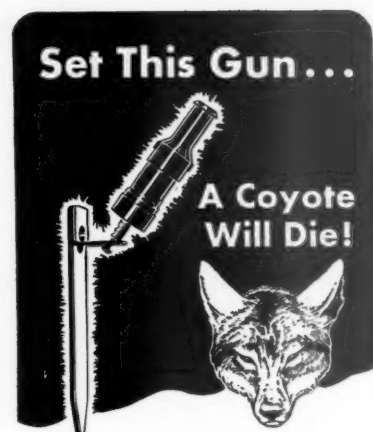
According to the "Pastoral Review" considerable fewer rams were offered than for some years. This year there was a better sale of the middle grades of rams and fewer high prices than in the 1945 sale. Only a small number of the best sheep made 200 gns. and over (approximately \$630 in U.S. currency) yet, as mentioned, the average was above the 1945 sale. A Bundemar Merino stud had the honor of topping the sale at 700 gns. (about \$2200).

Wool Market

(Continued from page 11)

boats carrying foreign wool have been tied up at the Port of Boston due to labor troubles, amounting to 26,000,-000 pounds of foreign wool.

The average weekly consumption of apparel wools on a grease basis for June, 1946, was 21,332,000. pounds, compared with an average of 20,587,000



PROTECT your livestock with the Newhouse Safety Coyote Killer—the easy-to-set, chemical gun that delivers quick death.

Newhouse Coyote Killer is set in the ground, loaded with a lethal charge and baited with scented sheep wool. When the animal bites, a deadly shot of poison is fired right into his mouth...the coyote kills no more lambs and calves.

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ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA
Dept. 502, LITITZ, PA.

NEWHOUSE
Safety
COYOTE KILLER

pounds for May this year and 22,272,000 pounds for June, 1945. Of the wool consumed in June, 1946, 20.5 per cent was of domestic wool compared with 31.6 domestic as of June, 1945.

For the week ending September 13, 1946, Commodity Credit Corporation had appraised 223,017,954 pounds of domestic wool, or 90.3 per cent as much as for the same period a year ago.

During the week of September 7, 1946, Commodity Credit Corporation sold 6,086,039 pounds of wool, making total sales to that date since the price reduction on November 27, 1945, of 196,466,266 pounds.

Good Predator Take

NO one is shedding tears over the fact that the coyote population of South Dakota seems to be declining. At least growers attending June meetings throughout the western part of that state were in agreement that coyote losses have been reduced during the past year. These opinions, backed by statistics from the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, speak well for South Dakota's bounty law, which went into effect in July, 1945.

From April 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946, over 38,000 predators of all kinds were taken in South Dakota. This figure includes 12,706 adult coyotes; 6,996 coyote pups; 5,908 adult foxes; 12,424 fox pups; 201 bobcats; and 1 wolf.

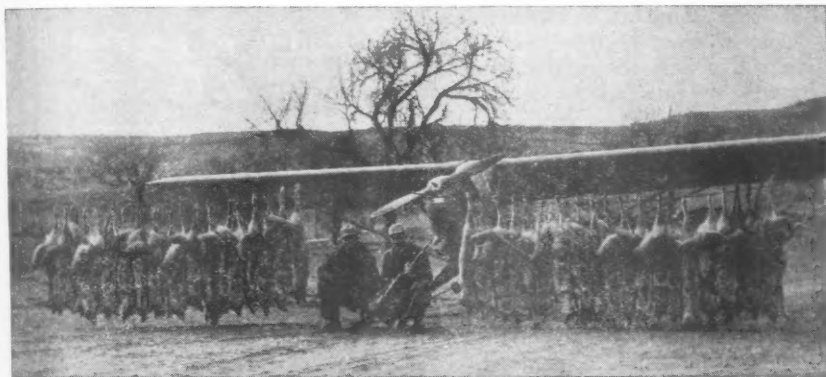
Larger bounties offered under the new law spurred hunters and trappers to much better efforts during the past year. The adult coyote bounty was in-

creased in July, 1945 from \$5 to \$10 per head, and bounty payments were made on nearly ten times as many adult coyotes, or on 12,706 compared to 1,317 in a preceding similar period.

The present bounty rate of \$10 on adult coyotes remains in force until such time as the take in any fiscal year—between July 1 and the following June 30—falls below 3,500 head, when it increases to \$12.

The present South Dakota bounty on coyote pups remains at \$3 per head until such time as the catch in any fiscal year falls below 8,000 pups, when it increases as follows: less than 7,000 pups, \$4; less than 6,000 pups, to \$5; less than 4,000 pups, to \$6; etc., until such time as the annual take is below 500 pups, when the bounty will be \$25 per head.

Other states suffering from predatory depredations will no doubt be interested in South Dakota's efforts to solve a big problem.



Result of a three-day coyote hunt last winter by the Bockman brothers of Faith, South Dakota (shown in the picture.) South Dakota's substantial bounty is encouraging these plane hunters and others to get all the predators they can.

Ram Lambs Show Fleece Quality Early

RAM lambs with outstanding scores at docking time continue to hold their position as the best fleece carriers when they grow into yearlings, according to findings in a cooperative study by the University of Wyoming and the Warren Livestock Company at Cheyenne.

R. H. Burns, of the University wool department, in a preliminary summary of the study, said that in greasy and clean fleece weights, the higher scoring rams had an advantage of two pounds in greasy weight and half a pound in clean wool weight over cull rams.

A small group of 29 rams selected as outstanding from among the 168 included in the study, he said, showed almost three pounds more grease weight per fleece and about a pound more clean wool than 20 cull rams.



Unthrifty animals are costly to feed. Now that feed is scarce it is even more important to get rid of as many internal parasites as possible.

Individual treatment is the most efficient way to administer correct amounts of worm medicines. Individual treatment gets results and is economical, too.

Nema Worm Capsules (tetrachlorethylene) are scientifically prepared and the doses can be controlled.

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Clean up, disinfect and dip . . . thousands of farmers use Kreso Dip No. 1, a standardized coal-tar dip and disinfectant that is effective and economical.

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Girl: "I'd like to look at some wool bathing suits."

Clerk: "U-neck?"

Girl: "Certainly, but right now I want a bathing suit."

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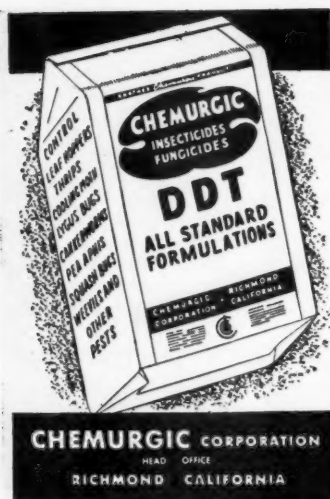
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| Bennett's The Compleat Rancher | 2.75 |
| Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire | 3.50 |
| Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad | 2.50 |
| Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X | 3.00 |

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B. H. THOMAS, Administrator
Dubois, Idaho

Utah Auxiliary

(Continued from page 28)

Membership Chairman, Mrs. Iva Jones, was in charge of arrangements and was ably assisted by Mrs. John Beal, Mrs. Frank Thorley, Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Mrs. Roy Lundgren, Mrs. Myron F. Higbee, Mrs. W. L. Jones and Mrs. Kimball Jensen.

Mrs. Myron F. Higbee,
Cedar City, Utah

Days of Old

(Continued from page 14)

black of about the same weight, and branded the same. They were really good horses, grain fed, well shod, carrying about a hundred dollar harness.

The driver got down, tied the lines around the brake, and came toward us. He was a man of medium height, inclined to be a little on the stout side. I judged him to be around fifty, for his brown hair was graying slightly around the edges; but his whiskers—he needed a shave badly—showed no signs of age. He wore a short moustache, and I think he had at least one gold tooth.

There was something about this man that instantly set him apart from the average man. The way he carried himself—as though he owned the country and all that was in it, including us, with the sheep and horses thrown in.

One couldn't help, though, to notice his clothes, which were completely worn out, from the large felt hat that had lost everything but its identity during years of rugged outdoor service—it was still a Stetson—to the tattered shirt, faded overalls, and lopsided, hob-nailed shoes. The shoes needed resoling badly; on second thought, the man needed a pair of new shoes.

Mac now stepped forward to greet the newcomer, and the two men shook hands. "I am Bob Noble," the man said, simply.

Mac said something, but I can't remember what; for I was thrilled by the thought that here before us stood the man that owned more sheep, cattle, horses, and ranches than any other man in the West; here before us stood the man who had started out with a job herding sheep and who now controlled a range two hundred miles long, from the Snake in Idaho to Steens Mountain,

in Oregon, and on down into Nevada; here, clothed in the tattered rags of a pauper, before us stood Bob Noble, sheep king of America.

(To be continued)

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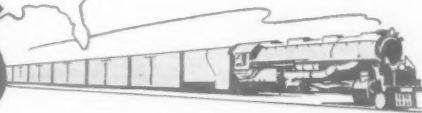
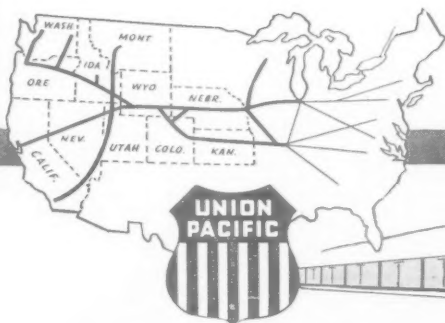
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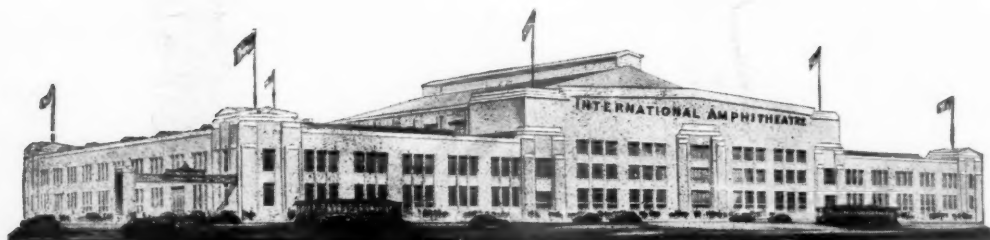
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